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LEISURE IN CANADA

*The Proceedings of the Montmorency
Conference on Leisure
Montmorency, Quebec — September 2-6, 1969*

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant phenomenon of our post-industrial society is the availability of rapidly increasing quantities of free time for most Canadians.

For governments at all levels this creates practical problems relative to the provision of opportunities, the necessity of establishing priorities and the need for research on which to base decisions.

For the individual this increased free time provides opportunities for personal fulfillment but may also create problems of boredom and dissatisfaction, problems in which education will have to play a major role in their solution.

For society this discretionary time provides opportunities for the achievement of social goals but it may also create serious social problems stemming from the conflict between that which the social system demands and that which the value system prescribes.

Against this background the Conference was organized, in an attempt to arrive at the formulation of basic principles and objectives which might serve as bases for the development of policies and programmes by the various levels of governments as well as public and private corporations and other groups engaged in the provision of free time opportunities.

It was furthermore hoped that the Conference might be able to formulate broad goals and to draft strategies and means which might lead to the achievement of these goals.

Although the occupation of free time would thus be the central issue of the Conference, it was realized that workable and realistic conclusions and recommendations could only be reached with the active cooperation of a large number of disciplines and with people possessing a variety of experiences connected in one way or another with the free time problem.

The list of invited delegates, therefore, included representatives of education, psychology, sociology, philosophy, economics, landscape architecture, social work, communications, government, labour, business and recreation.

While regional representation was considered in the selection process, the greatest consideration was given to the contribution the prospective delegates would be able to make to the discussions.

The Study Sessions evolved around four basic position papers, which were prepared and circulated in advance.

These papers dealt with some of the philosophic issues, the actual situation in Canada, including major trends and a prognosis for the immediate future, the influence of automation on our culture and the importance of physical environmental planning.

The thorough discussion and study of these position papers provided the delegates with the knowledge and insight necessary to address themselves, during the last days to a number of specific tasks including: the development of generally acceptable philosophical principles, the consequences for education, a study of the environmental resources, problems and suggested solutions concerning leadership development and an outline of the various strategies which might lead to the accomplishment of the stated objectives.

THE CONFERENCE AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The basic aim in planning this conference was that such a meeting of minds where participants represented a cross-section of disciplinary backgrounds and spheres of interest and experience could provide the basis for the development of a philosophy of leisure which would be meaningful to the Canadian people.

In accepting this aim the participants agreed that the following were feasible and constructive objectives for this conference.

1. To reach a reasonable consensus on the basic assumptions and concepts related to the Canadian society of today and tomorrow for which we intend to plan and propose objectives.
2. To identify major issues, problems and priorities related to leisure in Canada.
3. To formulate broad goals for Canada as related to leisure, derived from a general acceptance of fundamental assumptions pertinent to the nature, culture and values of the Canadian people.
4. To draft general strategies or identify the means which may lead to the achievement of the proposed goals and/or the solution of the problems.

CONFERENCE POSITION PAPERS

AND

AUTHORS' COMMENTS

- (a) Dr. John Farina - "Towards a Philosophy of Leisure"
- (b) Dr. Marc Laplante - "Leisure in Canada by 1980"
- (c) Professor John Abrams - "Cybernetics and Automation"
- (d) Professor Norman Pearson - "Planning for a Leisure Society"

COMMENTS
BY
DR. JOHN FARINA
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
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One of the critical omissions in my paper is that no reference has been made to spiritual components. I apologize for this omission because I am firmly convinced that there is a fundamental and basic spiritual component in true leisure.

I have taken the basic Aristotelian position that leisure is a state of being, a state of being free and not simply a state of being free from work or compulsion, but the state of being free "to do". Free to be myself, free to be a human being, to be everything that God promised man, everything that I have the potential to be. This is the critical notion. But being so free then what are the manifestations of activity which best characterize such a state of freedom?

1. I am free to be an intellectual living being, therefore I would like to suggest in terms of value orientation to leisure that intellectual activity is the highest form of leisure activity.
2. A second legitimate leisure activity, an activity which I am free to do, is to be creative.
3. Aristotle wrote that man is a gregarious animal; he is gregarious, he is a social being, or to put it in other terms, he is his "brother's keeper." Therefore, I would suggest that a modern interpretation of the Greek idealistic notion of politics might be community service.
4. A forth range of activities which seem to occupy a significant portion of man's time is self-indulgence.

The concept of leisure is a personal concept. What I am suggesting is a plea for greater individuality, greater individualism in behaviour, greater attention to personal self-worth, personal development and personal standards of behaviour. If I am truly expressing myself as a human being, I will have a regard for my fellow man, and the things I do will benefit society as a whole.

In terms of the concept of leisure I am discussing, I suggest that the quality of any culture, viewed through history, is judged basically on what men do with their leisure, rather than what people do with their work.

There are four words which I like to associate with the concept of leisure, namely:

1. Leisure is not time, leisure is not recreation, leisure is not necessarily activity, leisure is a state of being, it is a state of being free.
2. Leisure is not time bound, a man of leisure does not face the demands of time, he occupies his time, whether it be at work, during free time or obligatory time.
3. The third is opportunity. The question is what kind of opportunity does a man have for self-expression in any given culture at any given time. Opportunity is tremendously dependent upon resources both physical and human.
4. The fourth term is that of capacity. One of the failures of our society has been that we have failed to develop in our people the capacity to choose, and to choose in terms which will manifest their own selves their self-expression. The capacity to choose must be rooted in our educational system.

There is one other factor which I had omitted in my paper and that is that of geography. My concern with the land is superseded by a concern with the people who occupy the land. Ours is a peculiar and distinctive geography, which ranges over most features available in the world. I am concerned with geography as a modifying factor in the range of activities which are possible during free time and to realize some kind of communion with the locale in which we may have been born and bred. This geographic entity has determined to a large extent the patterns of free time occupations in this country.

TOWARDS A PHILOSOPHY OF LEISURE

by

Dr. John Farina

Developing a philosophy of leisure for Canada seems in many respects an improbable assignment. At times it appears that the development of a Canadian philosophy of anything is an ever present objective of government, business, industry and the twentieth century intellectual community. A philosophy of leisure could be thought of as the keystone in an arch of national philosophy. Yet construction of the two pillars of the arch is barely under way. Neither seems to have yet any firm stones. Some stones cut years ago are deteriorating and there is a certain lack of facility apparent in using new materials to fashion building blocks. In terms of this analogy perhaps it is somewhat premature to attempt to identify a Canadian philosophy of leisure.

However, there may be validity in shifting the analogy and representing a Canadian philosophy of leisure as the base of the arch. Certainly leisure as a concept is an essential element of the post-industrial society just as clearly as it was a well nigh redundant concept in the industrial society. In fact, in significant segments of our society, leisure has, in the past, carried with it connotations of sin, sloth and idleness, the antithesis of the accepted norms of an industrial society.

Thus leisure may be viewed as an irrelevant concept to Canadian society of the industrial age but perhaps as the essential base of a vital, productive, humanistic, person-centred, post-industrial society.

The notion of leisure has had currency in western civilization from its inception. Aristotle identified leisure as a "condition or state", the state of being free from the necessity to labour. On occasion he used the term to suggest that it involved a time element, that is, the time during which one was in the particular condition or state referred to as leisure. Linking the concept of leisure to that of time, has perhaps contributed more to misunderstanding than has industrial man's incapacity to conceive of such a state of being as leisure or to condone such a condition.

Yet the key terms in the Aristotelian notion of leisure are complete independent of time. The essentials of the concept are "freedom" and "necessity". The idea of labour is not excluded, rather exclusion of the obligation or necessity to labour is a prior condition of leisure.

Relating leisure to the notion of time has unfortunately resulted in ambiguity and devaluation of the central idea of freedom from necessity. Rather, leisure is often viewed simply as non-work time. A significant number of Canadians still equate the concept of leisure with idleness, sloth and sin. Many view leisure as simply a synonym for free time, while others identify leisure time activities as recreation.

Leisure may be conceptualized in terms that are relevant to the Canadian society of the beginning of the post-industrial age. The conceptualization can be logically derived from Aristotle's definition and can be related to time in such a manner, that it does not limit leisure to non-work periods. The implications of "necessity" and of "freedom" need explication, if leisure is to be understood as a fundamental condition of a post-industrial society, which pretends to be just.

In relation to leisure, freedom and time are usually linked in the vague composite term "free time". When we talk of free time, we usually connote time free from work rather than time free for other pursuits. The term usually implies a simple dichotomy between work time and free time. Most societies tend to dichotomize time and in industrial society the work time - free time dichotomy seemed functional, - at least in economic terms. Yet, free time is not the same as non-work time.

Non-work time may be classified on a continuum, ranging from that time during which a type of activity is necessary, to that time during which a type of activity is obligatory, to that time when there is a free choice of activity. Necessary activities are those biologically essential to life: sleeping, eating, body elimination. Activities consonant with the expectations of one's primary social roles are termed obligatory activities. Much of our presumed free time is in fact obligatory non-work time.

The obligatory range of activities appears to occupy a high proportion of non-work time in Canadian society. Much of the time available from reduced work appears to be invested in obligatory rather than free time activity. While obligatory non-work time varies in quantity both between and within cultures, Canadian culture(s) seem to make greater quantitative demands in this class of time than do most European cultures. These demands derive from the norms associated with the father, mother, husband, wife, roles in Canadian society.

The balance of time, that is, time not committed to work, necessary or obligatory activities, is generally termed "free time". The connotation of such free time is freedom from a range of activity. Yet the implications of this somewhat limited notion of freedom are seldom explicated.

In addressing ourselves to free time and its real and assumed increase, values, judgments and patterns of thought relevant to the Industrial Revolution seem more influential than those relevant to the post-industrial age. Reductions in hours of work are thought of in terms of the work week or the work day. The relevance of the ~~decimal~~ *diurnal* variable to the quality of work time and free time is usually ignored. A twenty-five hour work week or 1250 hour work year seems most likely to be scheduled in such a manner as to minimize the potential opportunities of free time and to maximize the inconvenience of work time both for the individual and the community. Basic daylight work schedules persist as though artificial illumination was yet to be invented.

Similarly outmoded patterns of thought concerning the work life are reflected in our nation. We are gradually pushing up the age of entry to the work force and lowering the age of leaving. Yet, when such a high proportion of the work in our society is dehumanizing, we persist in devoting the most productive and creative years of life to work. Recently the teamsters won a pension of \$400.00 per month after twenty years of service, regardless of age. Presumably the majority of teamsters will work from approximately 20 years of age until 40. But why not 40 to 60, or 30 to 50? Or perhaps a distribution across all possible ranges of 20 years. Another alternative might be to work every second year from 20 to 60. The point is that the present problems of hours, days and years of work, represent a denial of individual differences and a failure to adapt to the potential variations in work, leisure and life style, consonant with a post-industrial society.

One of the basic values of the industrial age is, that work is good and the man who works is better than the one who does not. Work is presumed to contribute to health and a feeling of self-respect or self-worth. The validity of such assumptions is open to serious question. It appears that the individual who needs to work to maintain his health, his feeling of self-worth or his self-respect, maintains these through his job rather than through work. Firemen have jobs on diesel locomotives. Therefore they have: income, a sense of belonging and participating in a "work group", health, security and self-respect. Yet he does not work. In contrast, a widow with five children does the washing and ironing, preparation of three meals per day, housecleaning, shopping, sewing and mending, cares for the children, and manages a budget that, by government policy, keeps her well below the poverty line. But she does not have a job. Indeed the government does not allow her to have a job.

In our society, who is more highly regarded, who has the higher status, the man with a job who does not work or the woman who works but has no job?

Perhaps a more relevant question vis a vis leisure is: how much potentially free time, i.e. time free from work, is being occupied by jobs which are economically non-productive and are not work and yet do not free the job holder and are therefore not free time? While the values associated with work, are the products of the industrial age and are therefore perhaps not relevant to the post-industrial age, the same could be said of values associated with time.

It has been suggested that the most important instrument of the Industrial Revolution was the clock. The "American Way of Life", which influences Canada, includes enslavement by and reverence to the clock. This derives directly from the economic attitudes, characteristic of the Protestant Ethic. Thus we spend, waste, exchange, buy, hoard, sell, save, use, structure, beat and pass time. Time itself marches, flies, plods, creeps, races, passes by, and escapes. The former terms all relate to economics. The latter terms relate more generally to action and process. To the economist and worker, time is equated with dollars and cents to be saved, spent or wasted just as material goods. It would seem that economists dichotomize time on the basis of work time, constituting production time and free time, constituting consumption time.

Today, however, man and his hours of work are no longer the precise indicator of material productivity. The machine and its efficiency is perhaps a more reliable indicator. The distribution of national wealth on the basis of productivity per man hour, no longer seems relevant. Indeed in the instance of the fireman and the widow, our current basis of the distribution of wealth seems absurd and in practice represents an inversion of our avowed value base.

One further value associated with free time is illustrated by the typical reference to the "use" of free time. This term suggests that time should be filled with utilitarian activity. Aristotle preferred the term "occupy" in reference to leisure. Thus he stated that "the object of education is to prepare a man to occupy his leisure". Free time presents an opportunity to exercise preferential behavior free from necessary and obligatory demands. Such time may of course be used or occupied.

"Moonlighting", community service and recreation are typical uses of free time in Canadian society. "Moonlighting", a term derived from labour refers to working at a second job. Actually the practice is perhaps more prevalent among professionals (e.g. judges, teachers, professors) than it is amongst tradesmen and labourers. Community service activities and organizations proliferate in our society. Most

are dedicated to the alleviation of distress with which our formalized institutional structures have been unable to cope adequately. The very numbers of such community service activities perhaps indicates some fundamental inadequacies or lack of justice in Canadian society.

Recreation is a term which is frequently used as a synonym for leisure, but is in fact much nearer an antonym.

Recreation is defined as activity indulged in voluntarily for the satisfaction derived from the activity itself and leading to revitalization of the mind, body or spirit. The attempt to trace the development of recreation historically, leads to the conclusion that recreation as a concept distinct from play or cultural activity came into popular usage subsequent to the Industrial Revolution. The religious attitude to play connoted idleness, irresponsibility and sin. But as play came to be viewed as a contributor to increased productivity, the term "idleness" was reserved for non-work which did not appear to refresh or recreate the worker for more productive activity. Thus, although popularly believed to derive from the non-work category of time, recreation by its goals is implicitly revealed as work-oriented. Currently, recreation connotes a positive use of free time and the Protestant Ethic has imposed on the term the limiting notion of wholesome activity. Presumably that means activity which will revitalize.

It seems appropriate to have commented on time, work, recreation and the values associated with these constructs prior to attempting to explicate a philosophy of leisure. Certainly these are variables associated with an influencing leisure. Just as surely a philosophy of leisure is an ethical philosophy inextricably bound to values.

Leisure is not time. Nor is it work, recreation or any other form of activity. Aristotle's notion of a condition or state of being is a relevant point of departure in developing the concept. Interestingly, practically all writers on the subject take Aristotle as the point of departure in discussing leisure but seldom seem to move from that point. The Aristotelian notion of the condition of being free from the necessity to labour, has perhaps not been critically examined in the light of modern scholarship. As a result, the idea of leisurely labour has usually been omitted as a potential occupation of leisure. Further, the compulsively neurotic pursuit of free time activity is difficult to exclude from leisure as derived from Aristotle.

Freedom and necessity have usually been identified as the critical terms in Aristotle's statement. Freedom in relation to leisure has been discussed in relation to freedom to work or not to work, freedom to

choose from a range of behaviours, freedom of an opportunity to pursue any of a wide range of activities, and freedom to occupy rather than use time. An additional dimension is capacity to make choices.

The second critical variable, "necessity", has usually been discussed in the original Aristotelian sense, i.e. necessity to labour. Yet, necessity or need is surely a concept which influences freedom in many equally vital areas than simply labour. Necessity presumably reflects need. While labour may in fact have some instrumental value in meeting basic human needs, it has not usually been classed as a basic need.

Much has been written about human needs and a wide variety of need systems is described in the literature of social science. Most frequently, reference is made to the needs of: affection, belonging, achievement, recognition and new experience. This classification has proven useful for recreation programme planning. Thus encouragement is given to social activities, small group activities, clubs, competitive and cooperative programmes and to some extent to adventurous activities.

Yet there is some feeling that such programmes and the rationales on which they are based are incomplete in terms of any philosophic position vis a vis what is wanted for people. To some extent, those giving leadership to free time activities recite these five basic needs like a catechism and relate them to planning in an almost mechanistic manner, only ritualistically related to maximizing the full individual potential of people.

A different approach to human need was developed by Maslow and first set forth in his book Motivation and Personality in 1954. Maslow rejects the notion of any sense of equity between needs. He has conceptualized a "hierarchy of need" set. His scheme is sufficiently general to encompass most other theories about human needs. In Maslow's view, needs at lower levels in the hierarchy must first be relatively well satisfied before the individual is free to address himself to the attainment of satisfaction of higher level needs. For example, man no sooner satisfies his physiological needs which are at the bottom of the hierarchy when, as Maslow puts it, "... at once other (and higher) needs emerge and these, rather than physiological hungers, dominate the organism and when these in turn are satisfied, again new (and still higher) needs emerge and so on. This is what we mean by saying that the basic human needs are organized into a hierarchy of prepotency. "

The idea of prepotency is central to Maslow's hierarchical ordering of needs, and is basic to the concept of leisure as presented

herein. Needs at lower levels are more basic and have greater power than those at high levels. Hence, lower level needs must be relatively well satisfied, on a continuing basis before the individual is free to concentrate his resources on achieving satisfaction of higher level needs. If a lower level need is frustrated, for example, if safety is threatened, the individual temporarily abandons his pursuit of higher level needs until his safety is relatively well assured.

Maslow's classification of five prepotent need sets is as follows:

1. Physiological Needs - these include hunger, thirst, sex, activity, rest, homeostasis and bodily integrity. These are needs which once relatively well satisfied free the individual to address himself to the next set of needs.
2. The Safety Needs - In this group are the need for orderliness, justice, consistency, routine, predictability, limits, physical safety. Adult expression of these needs is evidenced by interest in job security, savings accounts, and various insurance plans covering a variety of life's exigencies.
3. The Belongingness and Love Needs - These needs emerge after both the physiological and safety needs are fairly well satisfied. They include the need to love and be loved, the need for friendship, inter-personal relationships, and a sense of identity with a group.
4. The Esteem Needs - There are two sets of esteem needs, self-esteem and the esteem of others. The former refers to need for strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery, competence, and independence; the latter refers to prestige, reputation, status, dominance, recognition, attention and appreciation.
5. The Need for Self-Actualization - The emergency of this need usually depends upon the prior satisfaction of the needs at the four lower levels. It is the need for self-fulfillment, the need "to become everything that one is capable of becoming".

When Maslow speaks of the satisfaction of self-actualization needs, he assumes this will be without exploitation or sacrifice of others. Rather the satisfaction of such needs is likely to enhance the possibility of other's self-actualization.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs has particular significance to the concept of leisure. Indeed, self-actualization could be considered as the end or goal of leisure. Maslow's scheme, however, also offers an explanation for the wide range of activities and motivations that have been attributed to leisure.

If we accept the notion of prepotency and the idea of different levels of need then we can re-state the Aristotelian definition of leisure. Leisure is the state or condition of being free from the urgent demands of lower level needs. Here, lower level needs refers to the first four levels or all levels except self-actualization. If one is functioning at the level of self-actualization then one can literally play at, or challenge, the lower level needs. Such play or challenge represents leisure activity. For example: the Physiological Needs of hunger, thirst, activity, and sex, when not faced with the urgency of unsatisfied need find expression in the activities of the gourmet, the connoisseur, the Don Juan, and the athlete.

Safety Needs such as orderliness, justice, physical safety, and predictability may be challenged by gambling, mountaineering, parachuting, and white collar crime.

Esteem Needs may manifest themselves in sports, arts and letters, intellectual output, idiosyncratic behaviour and voluntary service.

Love and Belonging Needs may motivate membership in clubs, associations, and various teams and interest groups.

The state or condition of leisure then refers to freedom from the demands of lower echelon needs. Activity in leisure is not primarily dictated by time - time is not used but rather is occupied. Leisure then is possible during what is generally considered work time. An indicator of leisure during work time is the unhurried nature of activity reflecting freedom from demands or compulsions. The lack of hustle, bustle and urgency in leisure activity is recognized in general usage of the term "leisurely".

Obviously such a concept as leisure was redundant during the industrial age. It was the private privilege of a small economic elite. Leisure was viewed as a reward for work, rather than work being simply of instrumental value in the attainment of leisure. No longer, however, can any class be identified by virtue of the fact that it alone has leisure. The post-industrial age is potentially an age of mass leisure.

Mass leisure, however, may represent an unfortunate choice of terms. For leisure is personal and consists of activities not directly related to utilitarianism except insofar as they may promote self-realization. The essence of the concept is being free to express oneself through activity (be it intellectual, spiritual or physical) in order to strive towards one's full potential as a human being.

The determinants of choice of activity are physical predisposition, personality (or intra-psychic predisposition), and environmental factors. Certainly, Canadians are as healthy and physically competent as most peoples. Personality as a determinant is perhaps the key to the personal, individualistic nature of leisure activity. Environment seems to be the most critical variable in relating the concept of leisure to Canada.

Certainly, the environment has affected the development of activities in Canada. We skate and ski, play hockey and curl. We have folk festivals and country dances, symphonies and ballet. There is theatre and burlesque, gourmet dining and chuck wagon dinners. There are regional winter festivals and summer fairs. Indeed one of the remarkable by-products of our affluent society is the tremendous number of activities that are readily available to most people.

Aside from geography there are two elements of environment that should be noted. First is the existence of the widest currently possible range of communication media covering most of the country. In the past the parochial norms and mores of nations, states and cultural groups, have limited the introduction and appreciation of many activities. The extension of national and international patterns of communication has resulted in broadening the range of appreciated activities. Today in U.S.S.R. ice hockey is a highly valued activity. Perhaps in the not too distant future ballet will be similarly valued in Canada. Continuing development and use of communications media is tending to internationalize many activities which are appropriate to leisure.

The second related element of environment which has particular relevance to Canada is culture. Canada as a country, if not a nation, is made up entirely of cultural minorities. Although English and French are the official languages, both the English and the French constitute minorities of the population. In fact if all Canadians who trace their ancestry to Britain are counted under the designation British, they still constitute a minority.

Probably no nation is made up of such significant proportions of immigrants from other lands. Yet in Canada the concept of culture is an open one. All groups are encouraged to demonstrate their cultural

heritage to the general population. Folk festivals, displays of arts, crafts, music and dancing, of specific ethnic groups, constitute an important aspect of leisure activities in Canada. Certainly there are indications of reaction, of the desire for closed cultures, but for the majority of most ethnic groups, the opportunity to share and display their heritage to the general population is welcomed.

Perhaps the notion of the open culture - pride of heritage, willingness to share, and desire to contribute to the total cultural fabric of the nation - is the essence of Canadian culture.

If so, this approach places Canada in the main stream of leisure philosophy of the post-industrial age. For the idea of inter-cultural penetration, of the display and sharing of heritage, of the assumption of activity norms from outside, is the most apparent characteristic of current international patterns of leisure activity.

The English displayed and shared soccer which is now the most popular game in the world. Just as consistently have they shared cricket; yet it has only been assumed in countries where British influence has been felt.

Canada has displayed and shared ice hockey which has now been assumed by numerous countries in America, Europe and Asia. Our designated game, lacrosse, we have not even been able to make popular throughout Canada. Motion pictures from the USA dominate world markets; yet the national game of baseball has made little progress outside the U.S.A. sphere of influence. Ballet from U.S.S.R., opera from Italy and haute cuisine from France, are other illustrations of the readiness of people to accept activities of cultural expression from any source and incorporate them into their own patterns of leisure activity.

The cultural diversity of Canada is such that we represent on a smaller scale the pattern of development of leisure activities throughout the developed nations of the world. It would perhaps be uncharacteristic to proclaim that a post-industrial philosophy of leisure for man is a Canadian philosophy of leisure. It would be more typical to say that Canada has a philosophy of leisure consistent with an international philosophy.

For Canada this means continuance of opportunities for inter-cultural activities and displays within our society; continued encouragement to inter-cultural exchange programmes; promotion of the notion of open cultures through the communications media, and the

development of national services in the area of leisure activities on the premise of open cultural systems both within Canada and in international exchange programmes.

Let us not be naive. There is some degree of racism, prejudice, bias, and inter-cultural hostility present in Canadian society. Yet Canada never has embraced nineteenth century nationalism. Some Canadians have felt uneasy and wondered about the depth of commitment of a society which did little flag waving. Hopefully, however, our identity as a nation will rest on the notion of an open cultural system providing a demonstration of approaching maturity with all the typical ambivalence of youth - holding to the past for security and exploring the future where true independence lies. We now have a flag, we will then not need to wave it.

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COMMENTS
BY
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I have studied the future of leisure in Canada by using the available resources as they relate to the actual situation.

There are a number of methods by which I could have proceeded: prophecy, projection, research of actual problems and so on.

Using as many facts and forecasts as possible, I have chosen the method of social forecasts when possible, I have chosen the method of social forecast combined with a critical analysis.

My methodology is based on the following hypothesis: "The development of leisure is, in one way or another, connected with the global development of society."

This global development can be measured by means of a number of variables, which we know influence the development of leisure. For instance: demography, work, urbanization, motivation, the quantity of free time and the variables of social classes.

I started from trends and projected those against the future.

Secondly I have studied whatever research was available; I have looked into the relationships between the variables.

Taking these previous steps into consideration, I have then developed some hypotheses on leisure in Canada in the future.

I have used for my study the indirect method instead of conducting a thorough study of leisure. This had to be done because such a study would have taken some two to three years by a large group of people, representing a variety of disciplines.

My method rests on an important assumption namely that the future will be the extension of the past.

We should really develop a more subtle hypothesis and determine a number of probable futures for Canada. This future is multiple. We should furthermore attach to each of these few probable futures a certain probability factor.

In short, there are a number of alternatives to the future development of Canada and therefore numerous alternatives for the development of leisure.

Our point of view is one of many; the importance is that it rests on a number of basic trends one of which being that society does not change easily or rapidly.

The trends and assumption described above do not take into consideration the interventions of innovators in this society. However, these are in a position to make all extrapolations more or less useless. Therefore, we should really make a study of the desires to change. Such a study of probable interventions by certain innovators has to be done. This is imperative for a thorough reflection on forecasts.

As a final observation I would like to state that it is not sufficient to create exterior conditions for the cultural development of people during their free time, we must change their mentality, their value system, their attitudes.

Canadians today still live in the work oriented society which was developed 200 years ago.

Leisure pre-supposes a new society with a different set of values. I am of the opinion that Canada in the next 10 to 15 years will not make the corresponding adjustments and I have based my study on this assumption.

LEISURE IN CANADA BY 1980

by

Dr. Marc Laplante

My intention is to probe with you the future of leisure in Canada. We are told that our country is on the threshold of a new civilization of leisure, and I, personally, have contributed in recent years to spreading this idea. Yet, when the moment came to reflect seriously upon the future of the leisure phenomena, I discovered problems that, at first, discouraged me, and that kept me from progressing with this paper that I was writing for this conference.

My contribution, therefore, will consist mainly in re-examining the notions or ideas accepted in our community and upon which we usually build our hypothesis for the future. I do not think that this method of reviewing the various schools of thought concerning leisure will be without importance; the concept of leisure is too new and has not yet become a classified matter. All I wish to do is to transmit to you, as clearly as possible, the points that are bothering me so that our search for a better world will leave, as much as possible, the beaten paths.

1. Canada heading toward a leisure civilization

We will first consider the reasons and intentions of those who see a leisure civilization emerging in Canada.

People arrive at the predictions of such a development for Canada by comparing our Country with the United States or Canada is often seen as following the American patterns. The main differences is in terms of time - the United States being some 10, 15 or 20 years ahead of us. However, according to this point of view, most of the phenomena observable today, in the country south of our border will appear on the Canadian scene before long.

This perspective of the future, which we will have to justify, is already of great concern to a number of the most conscious of those devoting much thought to this matter: "massification" and "planetarization" of the cultural contents of mass culture, due for the most part to the development of telecommunications, runs the risk of creating a standardized way of life. For some, the main task at the cultural level is to preserve the national and local features, to preserve cultural diversity

and to foster research on social authenticity in creativity. These apprehensions and objectives are the basis, for example, of the Canadian government's efforts to create a national television network, a national film board and a film industry, or an arts council.

This problem may seem a bit outside our deliberations but I wish to state that the efforts to preserve culture in Canada concern high culture rather than popular culture: the arts council, certain types of films but not all the films produced and distributed in the country, certain television programmes but not the entire television programming etc. In other words, there is more concern for our cultural heritage than for living culture.

But back to the point of view of the Canadian future as a more or less close repetition of the American society's evolution. On what can such a hypothesis be based? In my opinion, this affirmation makes much sense if we consider, not leisure in itself, with its values, its ideologies, etc., but the external conditions or objectives of leisure. I will try to clarify this.

Dozens of surveys have already established the main correlations between leisure and the factors influencing its development. (see the bibliography Annex 3). The amount of free time, the ways to occupy free time, the cultural interests associated with leisure activities, and even the attitudes toward leisure are positively or negatively related to age and sex, to industrialization, to town planning, to social classes (income, profession and education) to the family situation, to religion, etc. The economic, social, and cultural factors that influence the evolution of leisure have been studied in several different countries and over several periods of time. Therefore, we are now in a position to "forecast" what the acts and thoughts of people will be in 5 or 10 years from now with regards to leisure thanks to our knowledge about the relations between this field of human activity and the other social phenomenas.

Since this approach leads to a certain picture of the probable future of leisure, I will devote some time in pursuing with you this analysis. Secondly, I will consider the possible pitfalls of such an approach.

Let us first look at the various steps; certain factors - which we will call the basic variables - affect the various dimensions of leisure (temporal, psychological, sociological). The leisure variables are not independent. To be able to "forecast" these variables, one must know, first, what the correlations are between them and the basic variables;

then, one must follow these variables through time and project them in the future; and, finally we must formulate hypothesis on the probable evolution of leisure, based on the observed correlations. This is a strict method and, if the data past and present, are sound, the forecast can have a certain degree of reliability. (Bibliography No. 5).

A detailed account of all the surveys that have contributed knowledge on the factors determining leisure behaviour is not possible. Only the most important whose effects are better known will be considered.

2. Age

In the majority of the studies, age is the variable with the greatest influence on the total leisure activities. (1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 17, 22, 26). The most striking differences are found between students and non-students. Obviously, age is not an isolated factor: students, in addition to being younger, have more education, have less responsibilities and above all, are freer and have more time (longer summer holidays, weekends, etc.) Being a student, therefore, is conducive to participation in practically all leisure activities.

Teenagers take greater part in outdoor activities; they are more active in sports (19) games, the arts and social activities are very important to them. I have even noticed in Quebec that students watch television almost as much as adults and that, in general, they spend more time with the mass media communications.

This data on teenagers also applies, up to a point, to the young adults (aged 19-24, and 25-29). According to several studies, the period during which they participate most actively in free time activities, lay between 15 and 25. People remain fairly active up to 35, but after that age individuals become very selective in their activities. Television watching is by far the most popular, and as for physical exercises, they choose walking, fishing, golfing, short automobile trips and picnics. Spectator activities are on the increase, especially sports and arts.

Therefore, the amount of leisure activities decreases with age; the types of activities as well as the interest in them also changes. After 40 or 45, most of the leisure activities are sought for physical and mental relaxation. The other functions of leisure rapidly fade away.

The golden age, the age of retirement, in spite of all one may think, remains the age of boredom and solitude for the vast majority of the people.

It is therefore most important to know the present and future age structure of the Canadian population. Knowing this structure, we will be able to formulate a few hypotheses.

According to several studies on Canadian populations (From D. B. S.), it is expected that we will be witnessing an increase in population by 1975-1980 for the following age groups: 25 to 34 and 60 and over. On the other hand, children, aged 0 to 9 years old, will be decreasing proportionately. But, chances of survival are improving constantly and people will be living longer. Lastly and of major importance to us, is the fact that, by 1980, the volume of population will increase faster in Canada than in any other industrialized country. Thus, the Canadian population will have increased and life expectancy, on the whole, will be longer.

Let us set out the hypothetical consequences this longer life span and increase in population may have on leisure.

- a) Sports activities outside of the school will be decreasing; already there is very little activity of this nature in general.
- b) There will be an increase in activities and sports practices outdoors. Camping, skiing, outdoor swimming, sailing, horseback riding, fishing, and hunting will constitute the main mass sports, for they have a great appeal for the 18 to 30 year old group which has finished school. But walking, nature hiking, ski-dooing, picnics will also be on the increase, for they appeal to the 25-35 or 40 age group.
- c) A considerable increase in spectator activities is to be expected: sports events, artistic events, of a lighter variety (need for relaxation or amusement and travelogues).
- d) Tourism is expected to increase considerably: it is connected, on the one hand to an increase in the standard of living (see below), to the greater number of automobiles (see below) and to the increase in free time. On the other hand, it fulfills a craving for seeing new places, for getting away from the daily city environment, and, lastly, it is among the preferred leisure activities of the 25's and over. The younger set (18-24) prefer shorter motor trips (driving for fun) while the older ones will devote their time mainly to outings and short weekend trips, with longer trips when on holidays. In my opinion, the mere fact of leaving for somewhere, represents the greatest of all the pleasures

associated with tourism. The destination is not that important, provided it is a little exotic and does not require changing one's daily habits too much (food, comfort, etc.). One must not expect the future tourist to be eagerly interested in exacting activities; in most cases he will not go to remote and unaccessible places; he will not travel to participate in highly cultural activities (theatre, film and music festivals, museums, etc.) but will attend, as spectator, local exotic events (rodeo, lake St-Jean swimming contest, old colourful towns, old forts, old military camp sites, etc.).

These Canadian tourists, longing for peace and rest, mental relaxation, temporary evasion from the daily environment, will be lovers of the sun and warm weather. They will go south in winter, leaving the Canadian snow and cold to others. As the sea is usually associated with the sun, I would not be surprised to see a considerable increase in the development of leisure resorts along the Canadian, American Atlantic and Pacific coasts within the next ten years. Spending the winter, or part of it, down south is now quite a general practice, well supported by publicity, and, as I see it, this trend will increase with time.

- e) On the other hand, thought must be given to the ever greater number of people who will be lonely; first the old: there will be a greater number of people over 60 years old; they will be in better health and will be living longer; but these old people will be lonely, for they will have given up practically all their leisure activities - except television - yet, they have, for 35 or 40 years, led a very active life, dominated by their work and its values. Consequently, the old people - with a few exceptions - are exposed to the risk of having a very dull golden age (13-26-32).

Other groups will also be lonely; the unemployed and the economically handicapped; the women in many cases, foreigners, etc. We will come back to these sub-groups.

3. Influence of Social Class

The list of studies showing the relation of leisure with the social class is very long (1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 20, 22, 29, 32, 36, 41, 42). Yet conclusions on this matter are not as unanimous as they are on the influence of age. Books still refer to the leisure of the workers, of the bourgeois, the aristocratic "leisure class", the leisure

of the farmers etc. But certain authors, like Alain Touraine, refuse to use these tags; there are no longer leisure activities exclusively for certain sub-groups; theoretically, every one is free to do whatever he wants to in his free time.

Does this mean that there are no social class distinctions any more? I am not prepared to accept this conclusion, for I feel that social class has a great influence on one's way of thinking and acting when it comes to leisure. Furthermore, if theoretically all the leisure activities are accessible to all, a choice has to be made and it is here that the influence of social class manifests itself.

I cannot spend much time on this central concept of sociology, but quite often this concept is measured in reality by means of a number of socio-economical features, the main ones being; professional category, income, and education. We will only consider these descriptive variables of a social class.

4. Influence of the professional categories

In industrialized countries like Canada, it is the division into the primary, secondary and tertiary types of jobs which are the primary characteristics of a social class; one is either a white collar worker, a blue collar worker or a peasant, etc. Since 1941, the highest salary increases in Canada were recorded for office employees, the liberal professions, the civil services, personal services, trade, finance, and business management (see Table 4). In 1961, the total service sector represented nearly 57% of the work force and by now, it must have reached some 60% or more. This sector is becoming too large to be confined to a single social class. Furthermore, it includes a great variety of different types; from liberal professions to lady hairdressers. Manual workers as such, represent some 26% of the labour force. Lastly the unskilled worker, is decreasing proportionately and most probably there will be none left before long. As for the primary sector, its population is rapidly fading away (13% in 1961).

How can one's profession, per se, influence free time behaviour? This is a difficult question, for there are close relations between the profession, the income and the level of education. We can sum up the results of former studies as follows:

- a) People working indoors have a greater need for fresh air and so choose more outdoor activities and sports (29);
- b) The rural class hardly participates in any sport (20);

- c) Manual workers prefer group activities; they are less individualists and are more likely to form teams, (2, 9, 10, 20, 26).

In general, according to Luschens, leisure activities complement rather than compensate professional activities; the main reasons for the selection of leisure activities would be the use of acquired skills, to get better acquainted with one's fellow workers, etc.

However, professional activities are but one of the socio-economical features of the environment of an individual; we will now examine briefly the other factors of the social classes.

5. Influence of income

The level of income in a society of mass consumption is the basis of important differences in behaviour. With regards to expensive activities (boating, trips, golf, etc.) there is a marked connection between the activity practiced and the level of income. When it is not possible to buy all one would like to have, a choice must be made. Surveys illustrate, for example, that families with an average income (high enough to provide all the primary needs, but insufficient to afford luxury, holidays, leisure activities) are those that feel this lack of leisure activities the most; the gap between the leisure activities they want, and those they can afford is enormous (2, 3, 16, 29, 32, 42).

In Canada, in 1951, only an estimated 14% of the families could afford without restriction the leisure activities they wanted. On the other hand, nearly 40% of the Canadian population belonged to the group of the needy and had no money to spend for leisure activities (income of less than \$3,000. in 1951). Ten years later, while the average income of a family has increased by some 35% it can still be estimated that about 21% of the families are unable to afford the least expensive free time activity. Let us not forget that approximately 2 Canadians out of 5 live in a state of cultural deprivation; they are not worried anymore over the problem of subsisting, but they are financially unable to invest in a better way of life; this implies being able to afford leisure and cultural activities and often incomes cannot provide these. (Table 9).

The level of income is therefore a discriminating factor in a society as rich as Canada's. In the years to come, one may expect an increase in the category of persons with high incomes, but not much decrease in the percentage of the needy. Thus, the gap between the richer and the poorer is more likely to widen than to get smaller.

I could add much more to these reflections on the relations between leisure and income, but I must stop, here. I will only add that if there is a poor Canada and poor provinces, this does not mean that financial poverty and cultural poverty are to be equated. Too many material preoccupations prevent the development of interests in a way of life, but on the one hand, there is a culture of solidarity among the poor, and, on the other hand, being relieved of material preoccupations does not automatically open the door to all the aspects of the world of culture. Studies conducted on mass consumption have sufficiently shown how riches can be used to purchase gadgets, to show off, to acquire comfort, to indulge in the most meaningless distractions. If Canadians are to become on the average richer, this is not a factor which enables us to conclude that they will be inclined to develop culturally.

6. Influence of the level of education

These last 25 years, the percentage of teenagers (15 to 19) still at school has doubled, and that of the young adults (20-24) attending university has tripled (Table 7). In 1966, 72.6% of the persons aged 5 to 24 were attending school, as against 57.5%, fifteen years earlier, (based on a D.B.S. report). From 1961 to 1966 enrolment in Canadian universities has doubled (from 113,857 to over 220,000 in 1968). A considerable increase is expected at the post secondary level between now and 1976. (1966: 288,000; 1975: 670,000 students enrolled - D.B.S.). Comparable rapid progressions are observed and forecast for technical training (117,000 regular students in 1960; 260,000 in 1966; 1,092,000 in 1976) and for adult education (an increase of over 100% from 1958 to 1964). In 1968 there were over 1.7 million people enrolled in adult education courses in Canada (See Table 8). This number has risen to 3 million in 1969.

This increase in education seems to me to be the major phenomena of evolution in Canada over the last 15 years. Without downgrading the real influence of the other basic variables, I feel that the increase in education is at the root of a profound social and cultural change, with considerable consequences for the free time patterns of the Canadian people.

The increase in the level of education often results in changes in the quality and content of education. Ten years from now Canadians will have spent more time at school, they will have received a better training, they will be better equipped to cope with the new living conditions, the school will not only have prepared them for intellectual and scientific activity but also for emotional and physical involvement.

These probable developments permit us to be optimistic, albeit conditionally. Education is important, but it is not a magic key. It is well known for example, that participation in manifestations of the arts is closely linked with the level of education. It is also known that cultural preferences and interests become diversified and in relation to the degree of education. But the differences, nowadays, are not merely between those who have only gone through grammar school and the others. Steiner (35) has shown in a survey that in the United States, one must have had a few years of university education to show an appreciable difference from the masses in the choice of television programmes. Learned culture remains the privilege of the elite. Therefore, even if Canadians tomorrow will have a high level education, it is not certain that this phenomena by itself, will bring about major changes in the ways of thinking and living concerning leisure.

7. Influences of the different components of socio-economic status

The different elements of the socio-economic status combine to form social classes or strata. Various research projects have studied the network of interrelations between these factors (1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 16, 20, 29, 32, 36, 42). In brief, we find that the better educated individuals hold often the most interesting, prestigious and better paying positions. A large majority of the better paid is also privileged in other fields. These people belong to a privileged socio-economic environment; they develop a style of living, interests, social relations, and a way of thinking and living which reflect a proper attitude towards leisure.

On the other extreme, we can group all those who are disadvantaged.

In between the two, a vast middle class which certain writers divide in two levels; upper middle class, and lower middle class.

The social strata exist in Canada. The structure varies with the Provinces and the areas. With time, in contrast to generally held opinions, a crystallization of these strata seems to be taking place; social differences seem to be getting stronger; the gap between the higher strata and the lower strata seems to be getting wider. I cannot, at the moment, quote percentages for the division of Canadians according to strata but, in my opinion, a study on this matter is quite urgent. Indeed, with such social strata in mind, a first hypothesis could be that there are corresponding cultural strata, secondly this stratification requires that cultural policies be aware of the cultural differences that exist in Canada. We usually speak of biculturalism when referring to the differences between the English speaking cultural group and the French speaking cultural group. We should now invent a new word, to take into account the cultural differences associated with social strata.

Since in the future in Canada, there will be more white collar workers and service employees, more educated people and more rich people, let us imagine what leisure will be like then:

- a) There will be an increase in intellectual type activities (reading, discussion, courses, etc.) with a loss of interest in physical and practical (manual) activities;
- b) The public will be asking for a wider range of activities; a greater diversity of the demand;
- c) There will be more imagination, more eccentricity in leisure behaviour; fancies of the rich, daring innovations from those who will be using leisure as a privilege field to express their freedom from traditions, puritanism, religion. In brief, leisure will become more and more a sector for experimentation.
- d) New types of relations may be expected between leisure and the social classes; some will have recourse to leisure to preserve their privileged status; others will be pursuing through leisure their search of a new style of living; the less privileged classes will entrench behind traditional norms and values to shield themselves and be in a better position to fight off the temptation of indulging in the consumption of leisure activities which they cannot afford.
- e) We will see an increase in popularity of individual activities (among the higher and upper section of the middle class) and at the same time, an increased attendance at organized leisure events (sports, arts, social) and at organized practical activities (among the lower section of the middle class, and the upper section of the lower class).
- f) However, I do not think that there will be in the future clear divisions between classes; the old ideas that the upper class is more likely to be intellectual, while the middle and lower classes are mainly interested in sports, muscles and hobbies, will be more and more contradicted. The upper class will take part in sport and the lower classes will not ignore the vast sector of the arts, continuing education courses, etc. Between classes the most noteworthy difference will be in the members that participate; the more affluent a class becomes (free time, money, education, youth, etc.) the longer will be the list of activities and vice versa. The real poverty of the socially and economically disadvantaged will

mainly manifest itself by the fact of having to restrict the choice of activities; these disadvantaged people will be aware of all the possibilities of leisure, but will be forced to abstain from practicing them. The poor classes will be suffering mainly from cultural isolation.

- g) And, finally chances are that in the future informal social relations will become more important than formal social relations. In other words there might be fewer social clubs, religious, political, trade union, kinds of organizations and more associations based on friendship. There will also be more of the spontaneous type of social action, set up practically overnight for a given cause and dying out once the goal is achieved.

8. Urban Influence

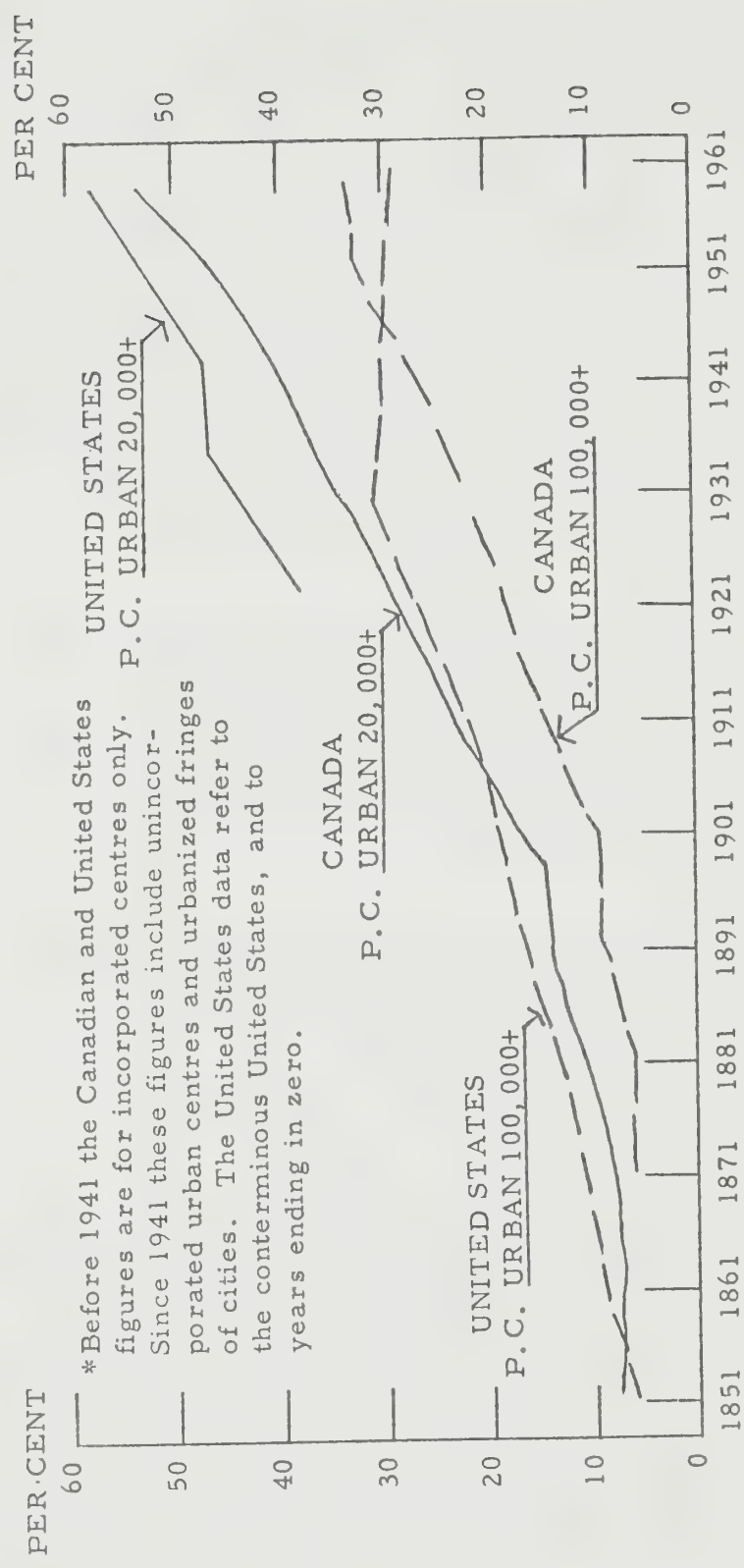
Age and social class are certainly two of the most significant variables of leisure. We have examined them at length. We must now consider briefly the influence of other significant factors.

The city is an environment conducive to cultural development - for the meeting of ideas, a cosmopolitan atmosphere, a great variety of facilities and cultural services, social adaptation is much easier, etc.

In Canada, 70% of the population lives in cities with considerable variations from province to province (Table 5). A town of 1000 people behaves like a rural environment. Most important are the populations of the metropolitan areas, the huge cities with 100,000 population or cities with populations of 25-30,000 or over. According to studies conducted by L.O. Stone (43) Canada was in 1961 on the list of the highly urbanized countries of the world. The following table does in fact bring out several points:

- a) During the last 50 years, the percentage of the Canadian population living in cities of 100,000 has doubled, from 15% in 1911, to nearly 35% in 1966.
- b) Over the last 15 years, this percentage has been higher for Canada than for the United States.
- c) The population, living in cities of 20,000 and over has grown rapidly since 1900 and is still growing. It has practically doubled since 1921, from 28% in 1921, it was 58% in 1966.

TABLE 1 - PER CENT OF POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS OF
20,000 AND OVER AND OF 100,000 AND OVER,
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES*, 1851-1961



Sources: US, 1960 Census of Population, Table 8; DBS 99-512, 1961 Census, Table 3; DBS 92-535, 1961 Census, Tables 10 and 11; 1951 Census, Vol. I, Tables 12 and 12a; 1890-91 Census, Vol. I, p. 370; 1871 Census, Vol. I, pp. 30, 82, 428; 1851-52 Census, Vol. I, pp. xvii-xix. UN, Population Division, 1966, Tables 2 and 3.

And therefore, without neglecting the leisure problems of the rural areas, Canada has seen its urban areas develop so rapidly, that it is forced to occupy itself specifically with the leisure problems of the cities. An urban area is not solely a positive factor in the development of leisure. It also contains disadvantages - artificial rhythm of life, accelerated pace, stress and tension, noise, pollution, cold social relations. There is need for a great autonomy of the personality.

Canadians, because they live in cities and often in large cities, will have a particular longing for the rest of nature, for trips in the country and abroad. Because their cities have expanded overnight and all look alike, they will search for the colourful, for old stones full of history etc. The urban phenomenon will therefore, strengthen the trends already mentioned.

9. Motorization

It may be said that motorization is a reflection of the urban phenomenon. Over 75% of Canadians have their own car and this percentage is slowly increasing. The automobile clutters up the urban areas, increases the nervous tensions and creates the desire to escape the city; it is also the indispensable instrument for getting around, for trips and for the holidays. Canadians have a longing for tourism and for a return to nature and they also have the means to satisfy this urge.

10. Free Time

I have in the past already written a paper (44) on the need for a policy on leisure in Canada.

The great majority of Canadians do have plenty of free time during the week and over the whole year. The 40 hour week applies to more than 75% of the workers. By 1985, it will have been reduced to 35 hours. Even at present, Canadians have over 30 hours of free time per week.

In my opinion, the serious problem in this connection is not the amount of free time, but the distribution of this time. According to some economic criteria, while Canada's rate of production is not completely satisfactory it is still able to produce free time and at the same time keep up with its production. But up to now we have not considered the possible alternative use of this free time; all we seem to think of is of giving it back to the workers by reducing the work week by a few hours from time to time. But the problems related to the work of women, the age of retirement, continuing education courses, the increase in production to assist the underdeveloped countries, etc.,

all depend on a policy for the distribution of the time which the machine has freed. Canada does not seem to have grasped the full scope of this problem which exists in affluent societies with much leisure time and I have a feeling that changes will not be forthcoming soon.

11. Conclusion

Using an analogical method, we have reviewed the factors that affect the development of leisure and have developed hypotheses for 5 or 10 years hence concerning the occupation of free time. Our analysis neglected several aspects; furthermore it is without shades but the general trend is still quite probable. Within 10 to 15 years, Canadians - or at least 65% of them - will be in the most favourable external conditions in the world and will be able to find in leisure activities all the most favourable conditions for the development of their personality.

But is it sufficient to create favourable conditions to fully benefit from all the obvious and latent resources of leisure. I do not believe so, and I will conclude this study with an explanation of this point of view.

12. Canada, a Work Society

The title of my second point announces my intention. However, I will try not to be too categorical for, in my attempt to evaluate the attitudes on leisure of Canadians, I cannot refer to serious or profound studies. I will have to rely more on my intuition and my own questioning and I hope that the participants in this seminar will feel the need to challenge these opinions.

13. Leisure - A state of being

At work and in society in general, contemporary man is mainly judged by that which he does and by that which he possesses - his profession, his home, his car and the like. When it comes to leisure, people are tempted to apply the same criteria; they talk about a family with many leisure activities because they go out every weekend, they have a country home, a boat, a tent, records, books, they go to plays, concerts, etc. But has it ever occurred to anyone to ask himself why such a family does all these things? What do all these activities mean to such a family?

In my opinion we deal, in most cases, with a new form of consumption. In the field of leisure, publicity stimulates consumption to a high degree, associates every product it advertises with a leisure environment,

constantly suggests ways of occupying leisure time, leaves very little time to the individual to honestly think for himself and make a real choice. To all the external conditioning (riches, education, free time, etc.) must therefore be added the indirect compulsion by means of advertising.

In recent surveys in Quebec I have noticed the fact that having cultural wealth was rated more important than the fact of making use of it; an astonishing percentage of families have skis which they never use, camping equipment left unused, books they have not read, etc. The knowledge acquired during excursions is so little that a few months later one hardly remembers the names of anything seen or discovered on the trips to large cities, sites of interest, mountains etc. Destination, purpose and content of a trip are less important than the mere fact of getting away from it all.

This "consumer attitude" is so strong that people always have a long list of goods they intend to buy and services they would like to have; in a suburban town, 60% of its population being of the working class with an average yearly income of under \$5,000, 33% of the adults interviewed would like to have a boat, 37% would like to go camping, 15% dream of deep-sea diving and 14% of athletics.

Of course, day-dreaming does no harm, but I wonder whether this is merely day-dreaming, or whether it is true yearning. If so and if people are not satisfied, they will develop a feeling of being deprived.

If leisure is hardly distinguishable from everyday living, how then can it fulfill its main functions of liberation, of freedom, of informality and of relaxation? In fact, these functions are often referred to, but seldom achieved. At present, the whole contemporary personality still bears the signs and emasculations of values and standards of a labour and of a consumption society. The fact that leisure is penetrated with consumer values, is but one example among many.

14. Sport and labour values

In considering a number of the values of the labour world, we see that they remain unmodified when applied to leisure, or at least to certain types of leisure activities.

What is expected of labourers? How is a worker who is successful in his job evaluated? Is he reasonable, efficient, does he produce, has he any discipline or does he manage well, does he make any effort to improve, to break records, has he any resistance, is he capable of suffering, of sacrificing?

This picture is hardly exaggerated, it is certain that every employer wished his employees had all the qualities of level-mindedness, efficiency, and productivity.

And, one does not exaggerate in saying that a physical instructor at school, expects to find all these virtues in his pupils and chooses to train for championships only those who fit this image best. Sport, as conceived and promoted in Canada, is above all a school to develop workers and citizens which are settled in their routines, to form good human machines, reliable mechanical devices. The report submitted by the Study Committee on Sports in Canada, as well as the one on the doctrine of sport in France and the proposed Summer Games in Quebec, declare at the very outset that sports must be democratized, that there must be concern for the masses, that there must be a broad base to find the cream afterwards and to develop champions that can serve as models.

But I remain convinced that these constitute wishful thinking. In fact, only the champion or the professional athlete - a particular type of champion - interest the sports world. Schools are getting ready to intensify physical education at the secondary level and to introduce it at the primary level. The authorities were quick to realize that sports could be an antidote to demonstrations, to long hair, to the hippy trend, etc. Enrolment in sports must be started early. Sports must be fully integrated in a congenial frame work (Sports Federations and Clubs); Quebec needs records to brazen our shield within Canada; Canada needs champions to restore its fortunes in international hockey and at the Olympic Games.

But the essential is forgotten. I do not know of any physical instructor able to admit that the culture and values of the body (that physical culture) can just as well be developed without sport. For every 10 pupils in a school who are skillful in apparatus work, there are some 100 to 200 pupils who do not even know how to walk properly, jump over a fence, lift a tree trunk without straining a muscle or even bend to pick up something. In primitive societies, the young were taught the techniques of the body, the many ways to use their bodies, their hands, their feet, their heads, to do things. All through his life, the individual knew how to make the most of his body, how to protect it. Nowadays, as soon as they have left school, the young practically stop all physical activity. Yet they have been indoctrinated by their instructors; the body must be mastered, one must achieve perfection in every movement; one must learn to make a move in such a way that one saves one's strength and obtains maximum results. This youngster will soon have an employer who will sing the same song; he should have been prepared.

One may learn a great number of things from the history of sports; developed by the English upper class at the end of the 19th Century, codified by moralists, scientifically studied at the time of behaviourism used to rationalize work in the factories. (Taylor, a tennis champion, analyzed the several movements of workers in a plant with a view to improving efficiency and production; taylorism). Encouraged by the politicians the military men and the religious leaders (see Pope Pius XII speech on sports), sport has always been conceived implicitly or explicitly as an action against something; lack of discipline of human passions, nonchalance, lack of interest in one's work, dangers of idleness or waste of time. I have two recent studies showing that the parents want their children to participate in sport because of the virtues of discipline required by this activity.

Sport is not the only leisure activity in question. The same or practically the same criticism could be leveled at the government's action at all levels, e.g. the arts and education. Millions are spent for lofty temples, dedicated to the learned culture, the grand art; crumbs only are available for everyday culture and nothing to beautify the cities, the work plants or daily life. Substantial scholarships go to world-wide known creators whose works are in great demand, while the young are dying of hunger, etc. Why the arts? At first sight, the world of the arts is not a school where discipline is acquired, quite the contrary. But who is being encouraged and who is rewarded? Preferably the successful artist, the one who does not upset the applecart, who does not question anything.

In fact, the whole area of leisure is under consideration presently. In Quebec, all one hears is organization, structure, facilities. Occasionally someone mentions the need for animators, but are we really interested in animating, (putting soul into it) or is it propaganda, to help children accept the values of the leaders and to use the installations. Those responsible for leisure time provisions show concern for the container, but little for the content.

15. Conclusion

There is no conclusion. On the one hand we have a society where the majority of people live under conditions favourable for the development of authentic culture. On the other hand we have a value system and an ideology inspired by several centuries of life based on work, marked by puritanism and religious ascetism and directed above all towards steadfastness, order and stability.

We are all conscious of the fact that we are living in a rapidly changing society. Leisure is a very new concept in the history of modern societies. We are perfectly correct when we question it and examine every angle. I hope that over and above the few personal opinions which I have expressed in this text, we will have a long discussion, instructive for you as well as for me.

ANNEXE 1: TABLEAUX ET STATISTIQUES

Tableau 1: Population par groupe d'âges, Canada, (en %)

| | <u>1951</u> | <u>1961</u> | <u>1966</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 - 9 ans | 22.3 | 23.8 | 22.5 |
| 10 - 19 ans | 15.6 | 18.0 | 19.6 |
| 20 - 24 ans | 7.8 | 6.5 | 7.3 |
| 25 - 64 ans | 46.6 | 44.1 | 42.9 |
| 65 ans + | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 |

Source: B.F.S. 1961-1966

Tableau 2: Croissance de la population dans certains pays, 1965-1980

| | <u>1965</u> | <u>1980</u> | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----|
| | (millions) | croissance | (%) |
| Grande- Bretagne | 54.4 | 6.1 | 11 |
| France (sans les migrations) | 48.2 | 5.6 | 12 |
| Allemagne Fédérale | 58.2 | 4.2 | 7 |
| Italie | 52.2 | 6.2 | 12 |
| Suède | 7.7 | 1.0 | 13 |
| États-Unis | 193.3 | 50.1 | 26 |
| Canada | 19.6 | 5.5 | 28 |

Source: Population, Family, Household and Labour Force Growth to 1980. B.F.S.

Tableau 3: Pourcentage de la main d'oeuvre par rapport à la population de 15 à 64 ans - 1951-1980 (Canada)

| | <u>Hommes</u> | <u>Femmes</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1951 | 92.6 | 27.3 | 60.2 |
| 1961 | 88.9 | 34.9 | 61.2 |
| 1965 | 86.9 | 36.2 | 61.8 |
| 1975 | 86.0 | 44.6 | 65.5 |
| 1980 | 86.5 | 46.5 | 66.7 |

Source: Population, Family, Household and Labour Force Growth to 1980. B.F.S.

Tableau 4: Répartition de la population active selon les catégories professionnelles - 1941-1961 (en%)

| | <u>1941</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1961</u> | <u>Accroissement en %</u> | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | <u>1931-1961</u> | <u>1951-1961</u> |
| Direction d'entreprise | 5.4 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 128.0 | 27.5 |
| Occupations professionnelles | 6.7 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 166.4 | 64.5 |
| Emploi de Bureau | 7.2 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 214.2 | 45.4 |
| Commerce - Finance | 5.9 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 105.5 | 41.2 |
| Total Cols Blancs | 25.2 | 32.5 | 38.6 | 155.4 | 44.7 |
| Fabrication - Mécanique | 16.0 | 17.4 | 16.4 | 129.2 | 14.2 |
| Construction | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 83.0 | 15.3 |
| Manoeuvres | 6.3 | 6.7 | 5.4 | -22.2 | -2.1 |
| Transport et Communications | 6.4 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 102.0 | 20.2 |
| Total Métiers Manuels | 33.4 | 37.6 | 34.9 | 67.2 | 12.7 |
| Services personnels | 9.3 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 81.6 | 54.0 |
| Protection et Autres | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 140.1 | 49.6 |
| Total Services | 10.5 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 88.0 | 32.2 |

Tableau 4 (suite)

| | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | Accroissement en % | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | | | | 1931-1961 | 1951-1961 |
| Agriculture | 25.8 | 15.9 | 10.2 | -42.5 | -21.9 |
| Pêche | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -22.5 | -30.2 |
| Forêts | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 89.2 | -21.4 |
| Mines et carrières | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 12.7 | - 1.0 |
| Total: Secteur Primaire | 30.6 | 20.1 | 13.1 | -34.9 | -20.9 |

Source: Tendances professionnelles au Canada, de 1931 à 1961.
Ministère du travail, septembre 1963.

Tableau 5: Populations rurale et urbaine, Canada et Provinces - 1961
en % de la population totale

| Provinces | Urbaine (%) | Rurale Agr. | Rurale Non- Agr. |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Canada | 69.6 | 11.4 | 19.0 |
| Terre-Neuve | 50.6 | 2.0 | 47.4 |
| Île-du-Prince-Édouard | 32.4 | 33.0 | 34.6 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 54.3 | 7.7 | 38.0 |
| Nouveau- Brunswick | 46.5 | 10.4 | 43.1 |
| Québec | 74.3 | 10.7 | 15.0 |
| Ontario | 77.3 | 8.1 | 14.6 |
| Manitoba | 63.9 | 18.6 | 17.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 43.0 | 32.9 | 24.1 |
| Alberta | 63.3 | 21.4 | 15.3 |
| Colombie- Britannique | 72.6 | 4.8 | 22.6 |
| Yukon | 34.4 | .3 | 65.3 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 38.9 | 0.1 | 61.0 |

Source: Population rurale et urbaine Recensement 1961
Département de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

Tableau 6: Census years in which Canada and the major regions reached or surpassed Selected Levels of urbanization

| | Levels of urbanization (a) | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 25% | 35% | 50% | 67% | 75% |
| Canada | 1891 | 1901 | 1931 | 1961 | (b) |
| Maritimes | 1901 | 1921 | 1961 | (b) | (b) |
| Québec | 1891 | 1901 | 1921 | 1951 | (b) |
| Ontario | 1881 | 1891 | 1911 | 1941 | 1961 |
| Prairies | 1911 | 1951 | 1961 | (b) | (b) |
| Colombie- Britannique | 1891 | 1891 | 1911 | 1951 | (b) |

(a) The level of urbanization is measured by the percentage of population classified as urban.

(b) The area in question had not attained the pertinent level of urbanization as of 1961, according to the source of data.

Source: Urban Development in Canada - Leroy O. Stone
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada, 1967.

Tableau 7: Pourcentage de la population de 5-24 ans fréquentant l'école, Canada (hommes et femmes)

| | <u>1921</u> | <u>1931</u> | <u>1941</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1961</u> | <u>1966</u> (estimé) |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Total 5-24 | 49.3 | 51.9 | 50.5 | 52.2 | 65.7 | |
| 5 - 9 | 65.5 | 68.7 | 66.8 | 65.2 ⁽¹⁾ | 75.3 | |
| 10 - 14 | 88.7 | 93.4 | 94.4 | 93.0 | 97.1 | |
| 15 - 19 | 24.8 | 33.7 | 35.5 | 40.5 | 58.8 | 70% |
| 20 - 24 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 12% |
| 15 - 24 | | | | 22.4 | 35.6 | |

Source: B.F.S., rec., Canada, catalogue 99-520, vol. VII, part 1, 1961.

(1) Fléchissement car jardins d'enfance pas inclus.

Tableau 8: Éducation des Adultes au Canada - 1963-1964

Total des inscriptions

| Provinces | Univ. Collèges | Govt. Établis. | Instit. Pédago- giques | Public Libra- ries | Training in Industry | Musées et Galleries d'art | Private Business College | Écoles métiers privées | Wheat Pool |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Terre- Neuve | 2,086 | 3,515 | 1,015 | - | 745 | | | | |
| Île-du- Prince- Édouard | 896 | 1,590 | 485 | - | 70 | 82 | | | |
| Nouvelle- Écosse | 9,757 | 21,293 | 1,300 | - | 1,482 | | 199 | 92 | |
| Nouveau- Brunswick | 4,217 | 22,129 | 2,345 | - | 2,099 | 100 | 266 | | |
| Québec | 67,520 | 378,976 | 11,566 | 244 | 21,094 | 3,628 | 20,101 | 7,036 | |
| Ontario | 76,980 | 196,775 | 10,541 | 2,662 | 21,956 | 735 | 7,032 | 15,524 | |
| Manitoba | 10,037 | 213,573 | 2,155 | 14 | 3,005 | | 2,520 | 583 | 1,130 |
| Saskatch- ewan | 22,111 | 274,288 | 4,872 | 2,015 | 1,561 | 256 | 890 | 727 | 8,227 |
| Alberta | 40,237 | 153,842 | 2,630 | - | 4,123 | 558 | 1,763 | 282 | 2,721 |
| Colombie- Britannique | 29,570 | 94,284 | 3,760 | 180 | | 615 | 2,759 | 1,437 | 3,635 |
| Total | 263,411 | 1,360,265 | 40,669 | 4,115 | 56,135 | 5,974 | 36,530 | 25,681 | 15,731 |
| GRAND TOTAL 1,706,493 | | | | | | | | | |

Source: B. F. S. min. de l'éducation.

Tableau 9: Percentage, Distribution of Incomes of Families
(in 1961 constant dollars)

| Families | <u>1951</u> % | <u>1957</u> % | <u>1961</u> \$ |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1000 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| 1000 à 1999 | 12.5 | 10.2 | 7.9 |
| 2000 à 2999 | 19.2 | 10.2 | 7.9 |
| 3000 à 3999 | 23.2 | 16.7 | 13.7 |
| 4000 à 4999 | 16.2 | 17.5 | 16.6 |
| 5000 à 5999 | 8.4 | 13.1 | 15.0 |
| 6000 à 6999 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 11.3 |
| 7000 à 9999 | 6.0 | 12.2 | 14.9 |
| 10000 et + | 2.8 | 5.3 | 6.5 |
| Totals | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Average income \$ | 4,016 | 4,922 | 5,317 |
| Median income \$ | 3,517 | 4,371 | 4,866 |

Source: Incomes of Canadians. - J. Podoluk, 1961.

Tableau 10: Personal income per person

| | % of Canada average | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | <u>1951</u> | <u>1961</u> |
| Terre-Neuve | 50.9 | 59.7 |
| Île-du-Prince-Édouard | 54.2 | 61.5 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 68.7 | 76.5 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 65.7 | 68.0 |
| Québec | 82.1 | 88.4 |
| Ontario | 117.3 | 117.8 |
| Manitoba | 100.4 | 96.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 117.6 | 78.1 |
| Alberta | 115.8 | 102.0 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 119.1 | 115.0 |

Source: Podoluk, op. cit.

Tableau 11: Caractéristiques des familles en général et des familles à revenus faibles, Canada, mai 1961

| Selected characteristics | Number of families | | Per cent of total | | Incidence of low income per cent |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | All families | Low-income families | All families | Low-income families | |
| Totals | 3,626,964(a) | 916,050(a) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.3 |
| Region - | | | | | |
| Atlantic Provinces | 348,887 | 157,938 | 9.7 | 17.3 | 45.3 |
| Quebec | 988,307 | 275,505 | 27.2 | 30.1 | 27.9 |
| Ontario | 1,362,618 | 253,760 | 37.6 | 27.7 | 18.6 |
| Prairie Provinces | 556,251 | 149,998 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 27.0 |
| British Columbia | 368,116 | 78,359 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 21.3 |
| Place of residence - | | | | | |
| Metropolitan centres | 1,901,221 | 314,540 | 52.4 | 34.3 | 16.5 |
| Other urban municipalities | 958,767 | 249,713 | 26.4 | 27.3 | 26.0 |
| 30,000 - 99,999 | 276,397 | 54,162 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 19.6 |
| 10,000 - 29,999 | 270,001 | 64,573 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 23.9 |
| 1,000 - 9,999 | 412,369 | 130,978 | 11.4 | 14.3 | 31.8 |
| Rural | 766,856 | 351,797 | 21.1 | 38.4 | 45.9 |
| Size of family - | | | | | |
| Two | 960,421 | 280,199 | 26.5 | 30.6 | 29.2 |
| Three | 734,111 | 147,991 | 20.2 | 16.2 | 20.2 |
| Four | 757,883 | 157,283 | 20.9 | 17.2 | 20.8 |
| Five or more | 1,174,549 | 330,577 | 32.4 | 36.1 | 28.1 |
| Sex of head - | | | | | |
| Male | 3,343,756 | 795,494 | 92.2 | 86.8 | 23.8 |
| Female | 283,208 | 120,556 | 7.8 | 13.2 | 42.6 |
| Number of children under 16 - | | | | | |
| None | 1,382,913 | 329,949 | 38.1 | 36.0 | 23.9 |
| One | 699,114 | 143,571 | 19.3 | 15.7 | 20.5 |
| Two | 678,546 | 155,849 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 23.0 |
| Three or more | 866,391 | 286,681 | 23.9 | 31.3 | 33.1 |

(a) Includes Yukon.

Source: Podoluk. op.cit.

ANNEXE 2: LES VARIABLES LOISIRS

Quelques tableaux statistiques et résultats d'enquêtes

Introduction

Il y a une longue série de sujets pour lesquels nous n'avons pas de bonnes données de tendance. Voici une liste de questions auxquelles il faudrait vraiment répondre tôt ou tard pour faire des prévisions (surtout en sport et plein air).

- évolution du nombre de résidences secondaires
- évolution des dépenses des familles pour les voyages et le tourisme
- évolution de la navigation de plaisance: yacht, voile, etc.
- évolution de l'équitation (fréquentation et chevaux)
- évolution des fréquentation des courses d'auto
- évolution des habitudes de la population pour le ski
- évolution de l'auto-neige
- évolution de la bicyclette
- évolution du curling, boules
- évolution du nombre de piscines
- meilleures données sur le camping, caravanning
- évolution du nombre de colonies de vacances, d'auberges de jeunesse, de centres de plein air
- évolution du nombre de golfeurs
- évolution du nombre de spectateurs sportifs: hockey, baseball, football.

Pour tous ces sujets, nos données sont partielles, incertaines, non tendantielles ou inexistantes. Il aurait fallu faire une cueillette spéciale d'informations pour compléter nos dossiers. Donc cette annexe est un travail préliminaire à compléter dans l'avenir.

Le tableau 1 résume les conclusions d'une enquête suédoise récente (1966) et d'envergure concernant les déterminismes du loisir. Nous les présentons parce qu'il y a beaucoup de convergences entre la situation canadienne et celle de la Suède. Parmi nos prévisions pour le Canada, nous retrouvons la majorité des prévisions suédoises.

Tableau 1 - Résultat d'une enquête suédoise: "social determinants of leisure Behavior.

Les prédictions suivantes vont évoluer dans le futur de la façon suivante:

- a) un pourcentage de plus en plus élevé de la population aura une instruction secondaire et supérieure;
- b) le pourcentage de la population vivant dans les villes va s'accroître;
- c) l'influence de la religion va diminuer;
- d) le temps de travail sera réduit;
- e) une nouvelle attitude envers la vie, marquée surtout par une recherche du plaisir, va se développer;

Ces prédictions à l'exception de la dernière, sont vraies aussi pour le Canada. Nous ne savons pas encore, à travers les recherches, si une nouvelle attitude générale envers la vie se manifeste présentement au Canada.

En conséquence, on peut s'attendre, dans le futur à:

- 1) une plus grande passivité physique dans les comportements de loisir;
- 2) à un remplacement des activités pratiques par des activités de type intellectuels et par une participation accrue aux arts.
- 3) une baisse de l'influence de la religion dans le système de valeur;
- 4) à un passage des activités de relations sociales formelles à des activités moins formelles de sociabilité;
- 5) à une plus grande diversité dans les comportements de loisir.

En première analyse, nous accepterions ces prévisions générales pour le Canada.

Le tableau 2 résume une des seules études sur les attitudes des étudiants face à l'éducation physique. On notera que cette éducation physique est d'abord valorisée par les étudiants parce qu'elle ouvre à des expériences de rencontre sociale et parce qu'elle est associée à la santé et au bien être. Les filles, plus que les garçons, conçoivent ainsi l'éducation physique. Il faudra rappeler ces conclusions quand il s'agira de justifier les programmes scolaires d'éducation physique. Il faudra moins insister soit sur le caractère de jeu (vertige) soit sur le caractère disciplinaire (ascétique) de l'exercice physique.

Tableau 2 - Attitudes des étudiants du niveau secondaire public envers l'éducation physique: Canada, États-Unis, Angleterre et Australie.

Conclusions générales

- 1) Les attitudes les plus positives envers l'éducation physique sont fonction des valeurs instrumentales de ces activités;
 - a) une expérience sociale
 - b) pour la santé et le bien-être
 - c) une expérience esthétique
 - d) une forme de thérapie.
- 2) Les attitudes sont plutôt négatives envers les fonctions suivantes:
 - e) une expérience de vertige
 - f) une expérience ascétique
 - g) un facteur de chance.
- 3) Les filles sont plus positives que les garçons pour les valeurs a) b) c) d).
- 4) Les garçons sont plus positifs que les filles pour les valeurs e) f) g).
- 5) Les plus vieux des 2 sexes sont plus positifs pour c) et d) et les plus jeunes sont plus positifs pour g).
- 6) Plus un individu participe aux activités physiques, plus ses attitudes sont positives dans l'ensemble.
- 7) Les étudiants des É.-U. participent plus que les autres aux activités physiques.
- 8) Certaines dispositions acquises influent sur les attitudes envers l'É.P. Mentionnons les plus importantes:
 - a) l'estime de son corps
 - b) le besoin de reconnaissance
 - c) les valeurs sociales (peer groups)
 - d) les relations avec le père

Tableau 3: Durée moyenne du travail dans l'industrie au Canada

1954 = 40.7 heures par semaine
 1958 = 40.2 heures par semaine
 1963 = 40.8 heures par semaine
 1966 = 39.8 heures par semaine

Variation selon les mois: décembre = 38 heures, minimum
 avril = 41 heures
 septembre = 41.3 heures
 novembre = 41.5 heures maximum

Variations selon secteurs: mines = 43 heures maximum
 bâtiments = 30.6 heures minimum en
 décembre.

Source: B.F.S. Division du travail, enquête sur main d'oeuvre.

Tableau 4: Vacances payées dans l'industrie au Canada
 en % des travailleurs

| | <u>1959</u> | <u>1963</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 2 semaines pour 1 à 5 ans de services | 94% | 88% |
| 3 semaines après 15 ans de services ou plus | 54% | 34% |
| 4 semaines avec moins de 25 ans de services | 22% | 15% |
| 4 semaines après plus de 25 ans de services | 4% | 26% |
| 3 semaines avec de 10 à 15 ans de services | 12% | 32% |

Au total la vacance payée n'augmente pas durant la période considérée.
 On récompense mieux ceux qui ont plusieurs années de services.

Source: Voir tableau 3.

Tableau 5: Stock visible d'automobiles neuves au Canada - 1954-1962

| | |
|--------|------------------|
| 1954 = | 305,877 |
| 1962 = | 506,581 |
| 1969 = | 795,900 (estimé) |

Source: B.F.S. Transports et Finances publiques.

Tableau 6: Nombre de personnes par véhicule automobile - Canada

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1912 = | 369.0 |
| 1922 = | 39.5 |
| 1932 = | 17.6 |
| 1942 = | 15.2 |
| 1952 = | 7.2 |
| 1962 = | 4.2 |
| estimé 1972 = | 1.5 |

Tableau 7: Fréquentation des parcs nationaux aux États-Unis
1940-1960

| | Nombre | | Indice | | Estimé |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1940</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>1940</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>1970</u> |
| Population (millions) | 132 | 180 | 100 | 136 | 154 |
| Nombre de visites par année aux Parcs Nationaux par personne | 5.58 | 13.24 | 100 | 237 | 305 |
| Revenu | 1280 | 1960 | 100 | 153 | 179 |
| Voyages en auto intercité (milles par passager) | 1880 | 3890 | 100 | 207 | 260 |
| Temps libre par semaine (heures) | 18.8h | 23.1 | 100 | 123 | 134 |

Source: ORRRC Estimés de nous.

Tableau 8: Revenu du tourisme au Canada

1965 = \$806, 000, 000
 1966 = \$840, 000, 000
 1967 = \$1, 354, 000, 000 (Expo- Centenaire)

Tableau 9: Vacances des Canadiens - 1963-1968

| | <u>1963</u> | <u>1968</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| % de familles sans vacances | 17% | 16% |
| % de ceux qui font des voyages durant les vacances | 45% | 64% |

Source: Ben Crow Study

Tableau 10: Visiteurs des parcs nationaux et historiques au Canada

| | <u>1961</u> | <u>1964</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Parcs nationaux | 4, 939, 648 | 9, 426, 857 |
| Parcs historiques | 890, 632 | 1, 226, 760 |
| Autres lieux historiques | 13, 530 | 14, 661 |
| Total | 5, 834, 860 | 10, 668, 278 |

Source: A.S.C.

Tableau 11: Dépenses des canadiens aux États-Unis et vice versa

| | Dépenses des Américains au Canada | Dépenses des Canadiens aux États- Unis | Net |
|------|---|--|-----|
| 1926 | 140 | 70 | 70 |
| 1936 | 129 | 54 | 75 |
| 1946 | 216 | 130 | 86 |
| 1951 | 258 | 246 | 12 |
| 1954 | 280 | 313 | 33 |

Source: B.F.S. 1954.

Tableau 12: Nombre de campeurs

| | <u>Québec</u> | <u>Ontario</u> | <u>Canada</u> | <u>États-Unis</u> |
|------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1957 | 4,000 fam. | | | |
| 1964 | 30,000 fam. | 200,000 fam. | 280,000 fam. | |
| 1967 | 80,000 fam. | | | |
| 1969 | estimé | | 8,000,000 unités | 80,000,000 unités |

Sources: - Bureau des Statistiques, Québec, janvier 1957 et 1964.
 - Logexpo pour 1967
 - ? pour 1969

Tableau 13: Production d'articles de sports au Canada

| <u>Équipements de</u> | (Selling values at the factory in \$1,000) | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1945</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1959</u> | <u>1962</u> | <u>1964</u> |
| Baseball | 444 | 1,323 | 1,407 | 1,678 | 1,534 | |
| Golf | 79 | 1,942 | 2,321 | 3,319 | 4,923 | |
| Hockey | 171 | 1,692 | 2,454 | 2,899 | 4,830 | |
| Ski | 620 | 281 | 157 | 222 | 348 | |
| Tennis et | | | | | | |
| Badminton | 449 | 400 | 342 | 298 | 254 | |
| Pêche | 257 | 1,866 | 1,727 | 2,400 | 2,588 | |
| Gymnase | 88 | 126 | 129 | 437 | 733 | |
| Crosse, Basket | 54 | 111 | 126 | 208 | 302 | |
| D'archer | - | 115 | 238 | 209 | 246 | |
| Total | 5,504 | 12,630 | 15,528 | 30,638 | 44,575 | 48,600 |

N. B. - L'importation des États-Unis et de l'Europe est forte dans ce domaine. Ce tableau n'en tient pas compte

Source: B.F.S. (publ. no 47-204)

Importation des articles de sports (en 1,000)

| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1945 | 1952 | 1955 | 1959 |
| 1299 | 3540 | 5500 | 8124 |

Tableau 14: Dépenses saisonnières pour chasse et pêche
Canada et États-Unis (U.S. \$)

| | <u>Canada 1961</u> | <u>1960 - États-Unis - 1955</u> | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Toute pêche sportive | 143.13 | 106.30 | 92.00 |
| Toute chasse sportive | 110.44 | 79.34 | 79.49 |
| Pêche en eau douce | 138.30 | 95.25 | 77.38 |
| Chasse au gros gibier | 85.42 | 55.07 | 73.38 |

Source: Fishing and hunting in Canada 1961.

Tableau 15: Nombre des diplômés en éducation physique au Canada
1950-1963

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1950-1951 | 129 (anciens combattants) |
| 1954-1955 | 76 |
| 1957-1958 | 99 |
| 1960-1961 | 245 |
| 1963-1964 | 472 |

Tableau 16: Dépenses pour les Arts au Canada

| | <u>1957</u> | <u>1967</u> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Ballets</u> (aide de l'État) | \$270,000 | \$620,000 |
| " Recettes entrées | 0.40 million | 1.30 million |
| Budgets réunis | 0.73 million | 2.9 millions |
| <u>Concerts</u> Vente de billets | 0.7 million | 1.4 million |
| Recettes | 1.72 million | 2.22 millions |
| Dépenses totales | 1.3 million | 4.6 millions |
| Nombre de concerts | 159 | 338 |
| Jeunesses Musicales | | |
| Nombre de centres | 51 | 150 les 2/3 au Québec |
| <u>Théâtre</u> Assistance | 392,000 | 1,055,000 |
| Frais | 1.1 million | 4.2 millions |
| Guichet | 1.06 million | 2.43 millions |
| <u>Opéra</u> Nombre par année | | |
| Toronto | 40 | |
| Vancouver | 20 | |
| Montréal | 20 | |

Source: Conseil des Arts du Canada Rapports annuels.

Tableau 17: Production musicale au Canada Industrie

| | <u>Phonographes et tourne disques</u> | | <u>Disques</u> | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | <u>Nombre</u> | <u>Valeur</u> | <u>Nombre</u> | <u>Valeur</u> |
| 1949 | 34,988 | 689,831 | 10,786 | 4,481 |
| 1951 | 59,929 | 1,412,974 | 13,105 | 6,519 |
| 1953 | 75,507 | 2,096,200 | 11,785 | 5,926 |
| 1957 | 283,491 | 8,024,203 | 17,208 | 8,822 |
| 1959 | 213,944 | 6,866,780 | 17,983 | 11,354 |
| 1961 | | | 23,205 | 13,723 |
| 1963 | | | 25,782 | 16,033 |

ANNEXE 3: BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES RECHERCHES ET DOCUMENTS
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COMMENTS
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My position is that cybernetics and automation, the topic given to me, are merely the latest manifestations of an historical process. They do not differ in nature from the past. They are the results of man's attempt to control his external environment, to "alleviate his lot" and they are the product of man's mind, admittedly limited by the laws of nature. Subject to these, man has attempted to improve his position and even if we do not know exactly what this means, we all suspect that in the future it will mean more leisure that we may or may not know how to utilize. What we are trying to do here is in some way to program our future, to try and find out what the impact of this technology is going to be, and to lessen the shock of that impact so that we are not completely unprepared. More correctly we expect more free time from the exploitation of technology.

It was said earlier that trend analysis, a prime tool in prediction, depends on the assumption that the future is like the past. The question is "How". There are two ways of prediction or extrapolation. Let me take the example of a comet in motion about the sun. Long before Newton's laws were known, it was possible to make a short-term prediction. After the laws were known we were able to make long-term ones allowing for the influence of the sun and planets. August Comte invented the word sociology as well as setting up a hierarchy of the sciences. Astronomy is in the top level, we can make long-term prediction; sociology is not, we do not have deterministic laws of social movement. In sociology we can today only make short-term extrapolation; we cannot see around the bend, although computers can give our predictions more than linear extrapolations, and more rapidly reveal non-linearities.

When we attempt to predict our future, we also want to know if we can do anything about it. Is the machine, or the computer, or technology, autonomous? Is it driving us? There are many who will say that having adopted the machine we will use it, and that it is going to shape our future in a manner over which we have no control. I have called such persons autonomists as opposed to naturalists, who say the machine is there, we have adopted it, and if we understand it and the laws of its interaction, we can stay on top. All agree there is a dynamic in technology, but the naturalists - of whom I am one - interpret it as lying with the men who introduce the technology.

History supports the naturalist position. Where machines were introduced for immediate economic gain, they may appear to have been autonomous in their dynamics. Power looms, for example, were introduced at the time of the Industrial Revolution for immediate profit, linked with efficiency. The entrepreneurs did not think of the resultant effects on the workers' lives, bringing them from farm to factory. Moreover, in the search for efficiency, the division of labour, not only made the work less interesting, but geared the pace of all workers to that of the group. The craftsman no longer set his pace, he was replaced by the machine-tender who worked at a group pace. Such introduction of machinery was thought to be a quite justifiable natural process - Social Darwinism was the name later given to it. The dynamics of the machine were seen to change people's lives in accord with the demands of the machine. This picture appears to support the autonomous point of view. I don't believe it. It shows the combined action of a drive for immediate profit and efficiency along with machine introduction.

There have been other drives in history associated with the introduction of technology. Lynn White has shown how the stirrup combined with a drive for defence led to the feudal system in France. He has also shown how the heavy plough with mouldboard - introduced with a drive for food - shaped the form of agricultural communities in Northern Europe.

I have given in the paper a couple of examples of how the introduction of new technologies has affected lives. What I have not done is discuss prediction. I have not referred here to the predictions from the Hudson Institute or similar groups; they are known to most if not all of you. However, these soothsayers are predicting the potential for change in the introduction of cybernetic machinery. The changes they predict are possible ones, but neither I nor they know how probable. They have pointed out that we have the potential to produce the goods necessary at certain levels of society with far, far less manpower than today. We can have more free time which we may, if we want, use for leisure or other purposes. Our choice will be in accord with the drive, be it economic or some other.

The option for free time is not inevitable. For 50 years we have had similar potentials - appearances are deceiving. We point today to the increased production from our farms as a technological triumph. Yet Ellis Johnson has shown that although we have reduced the number of people on our farms, we have not to any great degree reduced the number of people in our food production and distribution system. The decrease in farm labour is compensated by the increase in back-up labour and by the change in our diets creating new transport demands, packaging

demands etc. Had we stuck to our 1890 diet we might have had more free time today; we opted for something else, variety. We have done the same thing in clothing. If this conference were in Peking today we would all be wearing the same simple tunic. We could have made that choice here, released people from manufacture, and had more free time. We haven't chosen that.

We have seen the difficulties of predicting the use to which people will put future disposable time. How are we going to anticipate their choice? We could try to postulate the parameters of a future society and then attempt to lead towards it. But history tells us that the people are going to make the final choice. We can picture a variety of possible choices, we can see what these entail, and then we can take those actions which are the least sensitive to the choices made. I would recommend such sensitivity analysis combined with a cybernetic or operational research model. Such a model, non-linear, with feed-back can better portray the real situation than can a simple model. If it can be combined with a quick-reaction potential we can see the people's choices as they are made and react appropriately. If we do not do this I think technology may be the Frankenstein the autonomists fear. Our reaction-time must be more rapid than the time it takes us to gather the data. If we can achieve this we can give value to our planning.

CYBERNETICS AND AUTOMATION

by

Professor John Abrams

There are twenty-four hours in a day, a natural time division, and seven days in a week, a more artificial one related to the natural cycle of the lunar month. Most of mankind has chosen these divisions to mark the principal cycles of human activity. There are annual or seasonal variations as well, but these need not concern us at this point. The day marks our physiological cycle and part of our work and social activities; the week marks part of the two latter as well. We may roughly divide the time available within each cycle into categories: there is (i) time spent in physiological activities such as eating and sleeping; (ii) work-time including work-travel, and (iii) a remainder which will include leisure or disposable time considered as that time which is at the disposal of the person concerned. These time divisions are somewhat different for some groups such as full or part-time housewives, pre-labour age children and post-labour retired persons but we can make similar divisions if necessary.

The history of mankind shows many stages of development in each of which the ratio between the division between work-time and the disposable time differs. Custom and culture have been one determinant in setting this ratio; the degree of development and use of technology has been another. Early man has not been called homo faber without reason, technology is a part of his life. Man, as a maker, is the only animal first to use tools, and later to use technology, to meet his survival and comfort needs and consequently to give him, if he wants it, disposable time. His wants are important. Culture and custom influence the selection as to what types of needs are to be fulfilled and to what degree. Following McGregor and arranging human needs in the sequence of survival needs, comfort needs, and the needs of social and intellectual fulfillment we may roughly use these categories to look at the choices made. I say roughly because the categories are not mutually exclusive - e.g. physically and psychologically man requires a measure of social intercourse as a survival need. People will necessarily choose first to meet survival needs, but even these have sometimes been compromised in allotting time to comfort or fulfillment. Next they will choose to meet their comfort requirements and then their fulfillment desires. Comfort and fulfillment, however, have to be interpreted in the cultural milieu, and this relates to wants and desires as well as sheer necessities. Comfort is a changing item: the worker of 1970 is not satisfied with the

home of 1870. He will allot a greater time to work to achieve a currently acceptable standard. In any consideration of the future we must allow for this rising standard of acceptability. Time which might appear to be disposable against one standard is found to be utilized as additional work-time against a different standard. The ratio between work-time and leisure-time is affected by the living standard, which represents a combination of wants and needs. Moreover, there is a time-lag to reach any desired ratio. People may not wish to trade an amount of disposable time today for a larger amount at a future date.

One cannot write the story of mankind without referring to tools, machines, and scientific and technological innovation. Their introduction has been a key factor in what we call progress as well as a key factor in determining the above ratio of time allocation. Mankind has gone through many stages of technological sophistication, which have been differently characterized by different authors. We have moved from a dependence on human and animal power, to utilization of water, wind, and chemical fuels, to electricity and nuclear power for our tools and machines. Among the latest manifestations of this evolution which have come to prominence are cybernetics and automation. With each development has come not only a change in time disposal, but also a change in work itself.

Cybernetics in modern usage is a term of comparatively recent origin, introduced by Norbert Wiener in 1948, to describe the use of a type of feedback-control phenomenon which is being increasingly exploited in today's technology. It is taken from the Greek word for a helmsman, whose actions in controlling the course of a ship correspond to those which would today be expressed by a cybernetic equation; namely, one which uses the results of present (and past) conditions to govern the action to be taken. The term is new, but the idea is old. In fact, Heron of Alexandria in the Third Century B.C. made one of the first cybernetic devices. It consisted of a hollow ball on a lever arm. The ball floated on a tank of water and the lever controlled the water input. When the water reached a pre-determined (programmed) height the lever actuated by the floating ball shut off the input. When the water level fell, so did the ball, and the input valve was again opened. Over 2000 years later this device is in daily use although it is hard to say how it has influenced people's lives. James Watt placed another cybernetic device on his rotary steam engine in 1788. This consisted of a ball governor, which increased and decreased the steam flow in accord with the speed of the engine: that is, as the engine exceeded the desired speed the steam flow was decreased only to be increased again as the speed went down. This device, not only controlled the speed of the engine but replaced the man who would otherwise have had to be assigned to the control task.

Many modern authors have extended the term cybernetics beyond its original meaning to include the use of computer memories in control* of man-machine systems; in fact it is often used to designate the elimination of human operators and controllers. Moreover, as the application of a cybernetic equation relates to a predicted future state as a function of current action and current and past conditions, cybernetics is seen to be related to forecasting. And we cannot properly consider a future condition without forecasting.

Automation as a general term became popular in retrospective references to the "Detroit Automation" or production-line techniques extensively introduced in the first part of this century. The term itself was first used in 1946 by D.S. Harder, a Ford Motor executive. It is a stage in the development of machinery and of technique in which a known series of operations including transfer operations is performed in prepared sequence (programmed). Today the term is applied to a programmed sequence of production, transfer, and other operations which current technology permits to be performed automatically without human intervention. The most recent developments are those of machines which incorporate a computer and a taped memory which enable them to carry on an extended series of operations with the only human intervention being to start, stop, and service the machine and, of course, initially to prepare the tape. Such equipment is efficient in productivity and is designed purposely to eliminate much of the human component in a production process. It can be, has been, and is being further extended into service industries. We may note that the extended usages of automation and cybernetics represent the same thing.

Both cybernetics and automation may be combined in automated factory-lines, automated factories and automated oil refineries, automated communication systems. The latter examples demonstrate that production processes other than mechanical ones are amenable to such treatment. Both cybernetics and automation alter and generally reduce the human input into a production and service operation and completely change the related actions of the production personnel. As a consequence their introduction and expansion may profoundly alter the lives of those dependent on the operation for a livelihood. They are, therefore, properly subjects of discussion in any attempt to look at the nature, need, and amount of disposable time (and leisure) in the future.

* For the primary benefit of those who may read this in French, but also for those who may recognize the ambiguity of the word control in English, I am not using it in the sense of the French "contrôler", but in the more modern usage which implies the rectifying action as well. For the French "contrôler" and the older English usage, I employ the work "monitor".

Both cybernetics and automation, however, are the more recent manifestations of the growth of technology. We should not consider them in isolation, but rather as a part or aspect of the development of man (civilization? culture?). We may then turn to history to see if we can garner knowledge of the effects of technology (or technique (ELLUL) or technic (MUMFORD)) on the nature of human life. This is not to pre-judge the issue that technology may have undergone a change in quality in recent times - we shall discuss this - nor is it to assume naively that history can be simply extrapolated. It is to give us the only experiential evidence that we have. We may draw conclusions later.

An issue that we must face immediately is that of the autonomy of technique. Certain authors and writers have written as if technique - a discovery of man? a creation of man? - is something autonomous, opposed to nature - God's Creation - and can be personified and discussed as if it possesses its own dynamics. One far-out position puts forward the implication, if not the view, that there is an inevitability in the evolution of technological process; a view which has as its basis the belief that certain laws or canons of technic, having been evoked, will carry us along virtually helplessly as a leaf in the maelstrom. For example, extreme proponents of this autonomist view have said that the development or evolution of technique is out of our control and that our future course is set by the necessary - and I underline that word - acceptance of its laws. One of these states that greater immediate efficiency will always be adopted by some and that the rest will and must follow if only for survival; others equally describe an inevitable process. It is the followers of this view who will say, "The Bomb was made; it had to be used" "The pesticide (or remedy) meets an immediate need; men will not delay its introduction to examine long-range (and unknown) consequences"; "Automation will be introduced to the highest possible degree, irrespective of its effect on society". Proponents of this view pose no solutions to the obvious dilemma of helpless man, although they advise a study of the situation and a chronicle of effects. A few have advocated a solution the base of which lies in a return to nature - a Twentieth Century revival of a popular Eighteenth Century view. Needless to state they oppose nature to technology. There is little to aid us in this picture of the unstoppable, uncontrollable technological juggernaut. Yet, we should take cognizance of this picture. It has certain points. However, although man may well be inextricably wedded to the use of technology, we need not placidly accept our helplessness, let alone accept the personification of technology, sometimes with that accompanying malevolence which certain proponents impute. Were we to accept this pessimistic view there would be little call for our conference.

Contributions from the above school have not, however, been sterile. Ellul, in particular, has emphasized that the scope of technique extends beyond mechanism, an extension I should like to accept. It is more than the machine - powerful though it is - that we must consider; the method of technology and the attitude it inculcates are important to us.

Many of the elaborations of the theme of technological conflict with nature may be seen to be only examinations of arbitrary definitions when we contrast the view of the autonomist with that of another school of philosophers of technology - let me call them the naturalists. Without necessarily personifying nature, members of this school do not consider technology "un-natural". Thus, according to Forbes, a man on horseback is no more natural than a man in a motor car. Technology to them is a creation of man in his struggle to soften the vicissitudes of the environment within which he is located. It is taken for granted that man will use all his natural abilities, mind as well as muscle, to accomplish his will. He may be tempted - in fact, he generally has been - by the apparent immediate benefits (benefits as defined and accepted within the contemporary cultural matrix) and employ a new technology, but inevitability of heedless implementation with its consequent human helplessness need not be accepted. Thinking man remains master of the evolutionary process in that he may choose (difficult though the choice may be) that technology which he will adopt. This conference has implicitly accepted this tenet of the "naturalists" in that it hinges on the assumption that a policy of and for leisure will have some meaning. In other words, we may choose how to allot our disposable time as well as have some influence on its amount.

Both "autonomists" and "naturalists" have adherents who take a restricted view of technology: they still equate technological advances solely to the introduction of machines. We are beginning to see with Ellul, however, that it is more than the machine that is involved. Efficiency was a prime motivation in the adoption of machinery at the time of the Industrial Revolution. The word, itself, rose to prominence in the relation of input of coal to output of work in a steam engine. The idea, however, is much older. The position of the autonomists, namely that the inevitable adoption of machines arises from the efficiency criterion, was not the case in early history. Machines existed in ancient and medieval times, but were adopted only in concordance with the cultural pattern. The source of confusion lies in the fact that in turn, they affected the cultural pattern. (Positive feedback?)

Some autonomists will grant that there was at one time cultural primacy over the adoption of technique, but claim that we have now undergone a metamorphosis, a change in quality not just in the degree of technological adoption but in the nature of the interaction. We shall now try to show why this point-of-view is not a sound one.

The history of mankind has many aspects. The task of the historian is to put together a coherent and non-contradictory view which he assembles from an always incomplete and generally biased record. If he is looking for a revolution in thought he may virtually create it in his assemblage by choice of those articles of record which he examines. Older writers have created a picture of the history of science with sharp breaks and discontinuities at such points as are marked by Thales, Galileo and Einstein. In the history of technology James Watt is similarly written of. Without denying the rise of novel views, others have shown that antecedents (of which the first group were either unaware or to which they turned a blind eye) existed. The break is found by those who seek it: its sharpness is blunted by those who seek to do so. There are too many antecedents and forerunners found in the history of science and technology for us to accept a model consisting of such sharp breaks, although we may continue to use the term Revolution, which may apply, as Kuhn uses it, to a novel reformulation.

The introduction of standardization of parts, known in the Nineteenth Century as the American method was actually of French and English origin. It was not generally adopted in Britain, and even when re-introduced from America languished under cultural disapproval. The assembly line, characterized by Giedion as an American phenomenon can be traced back in Europe to a period before the settlement of the United States, let alone its industrialization. In "Le Défi Américain", Servan-Schrieber shows the cultural differences in the adoption of management techniques even while arguing for a more uniform adoption.

The questions for us here are: "Is the manner by which modern technique (cybernetics, automation, computers) affects culture different than was the case in the past?" "Is this a difference in kind rather than one in degree?" We need the answer to this to determine whether we may draw relevant material from the past to aid in a forecast on the effect of cybernetics, automation, and modern technology on our society today and tomorrow. If there is no historical parallel then we have only today's logical bases to draw from. Fortunately, this is not the case.

We may look at the past record to see how technique has affected society and altered the lives of its members. And I may beg you not to be misled by my phraseology: the technique may be considered as that selected by men. Its dynamism cannot be denied: I repeat, its autonomy need not be accepted. I take several examples to illustrate the types of effects.

I shall omit the obvious effects. Everyone knows today that the material objects of our living are the products of technology from the artificial fabrics we wear to the transport means we used to attend this conference; from the ball-point pen with which I am composing this to the duplicating devices which have made a copy available to you. I shall concentrate rather on the dislocations and changes in living which each innovation has presaged and, to an extent, on the efforts made to minimize the dislocation. For we can only interpret our purpose in this gathering as an effort to minimize some anticipated future dislocations of new technology.

The social changes run deep. Lynn White, Jr. has made a strong case in attributing the rise of the feudal system in Europe to the introduction of the stirrup. The stirrup permitted the horseman to sit sufficiently firmly that he could employ a lance and thus make use of the full force of a charging horse in battle rather than the force of the rider alone. Protection called for armour, and the weight of the armour (for horse and rider) as well as that of the rider himself called for a heavy and large horse. Breeding and raising such horses called for a land distribution that was solved by feudalism: the land-occupiers were required to provide the liege-lord with the horses and riders.

Lynn White goes on to give another example; the introduction of the mouldboard on a heavy plough. Introduced in Northern Europe, the mouldboard adequately turned the heavy northern soil so that agriculture could be extended into land cleared from the northern forests, probably by a new kind of axe. However, the heavy plough could not be drawn by two oxen, as could the light Mediterranean plough, but required eight oxen, four yokes. Its use not only fostered strip farms rather than the square Roman ones, but it forced co-operation amongst the peasantry, none of whom could individually afford eight oxen. The structure of the farm community arose from the adoption of a more satisfactory plough.

If the mouldboard on a plough could be the cause of a change in social grouping, we should expect that the introduction of extensive machine technology should have had an even more profound social effect. It did, and in many ways. Knowledge of machinery to replace

human effort - wind-or water-powered, pre-dates the Industrial Revolution. Mills to grind grain are described in Roman times by Vitruvius, and such mills could supplant the labour of more than a hundred women or slaves grinding grain with hand querns. Machinery was introduced in classic and medieval times as appropriate. Roman mines were drained by slave-powered machines. Mechanization appears quite early in the production of textiles. Factories appear in Italy as early as the Thirteenth Century. However, in craft industries extended use and development of machines was resisted by the guilds and by other legislation. Restrictive laws to preserve an older social and economic structure appear only to be followed in a reversal of policy by laws fostering manufacture and actions to disseminate technological knowledge. Society maintained a control on the rate of technological introduction. When it relaxed its position, the consequent changes accelerated almost without control.

Before continuing with a chronicle of the effects of technology on social structure and vice versa, I would like to turn to the effect of printing, introduced in the Fifteenth Century. The previous, and some of the following examples, show the influences of technology on social structure. The advent of printing can show an even more profound effect on society; namely, on the mode of thought. Prior to the Fifteenth Century the majority of men in the Western civilized world were illiterate. This does not mean that they were ignorant - although they were ignorant of many things, they possessed knowledge of crafts, technical skills, music, etc. They were not taught that which they knew, however, by the medium of the written word. Dialogue, observation, and tactile experimentation were major means of learning, and, of course, of communication. In "The Gutenberg Galaxy", Marshall McLuhan, following the clues of Harold Innis, has made us recognize that print as a medium of communication or instruction forces content into a necessary structure. Thus the content is linear, sequential, and quite incapable of the same structure of message as given by, for example, a photograph or a T. V. screen. There is no beginning nor end to a photograph or picture. We may gather the content on the screen by a scanning process, but not by one as restricted as that used to read print. The same may be said for structural forms of language, which become stabilized so as to conform to technological usage. McLuhan's catch-phrase "The medium is the message" may serve to show us that in this direction the effects of technology have run deep. If this is not sufficient, we need only to look at the gap in thinking (generacion gap?) between the pre-and post-T. V. generations.

Technology has affected the way people think. Another classic example is the interplay between architecture and thought in the late

medieval period and the early Renaissance. Print has also affected thought, not only in the dissemination of the content of books and printed matter, but in the nature of the medium of communication itself. T. V. represents a further stage. Modern technology, centring around the new computer utilization, is doing the same thing. I would propose these phenomena as counter-examples to those who consider today's changes to be different in nature than those of the past.

That the Industrial Revolution completely changed the mode of life for the worker is well-known. Extension of the factory system to bulk products which depended on the newly-acquired technological ability to transport both raw material and finished products, broke the back of the earlier system of cottage industry. Steam engines accelerated the disruption. In most cases the factory worker became separated from the agricultural supplement by which the rural cottage labourer had managed to exist while carrying out low-paid work at home. Factories brought people into towns, which became manufacturing centres. The shift to factory work broke up the family or family group as a labouring unit, even though all members of the family, including children, remained at work. Separated from his agricultural subsistence, the worker found himself at the mercy of the factory owner with the consequent known abuses which led to social ills.

The factory system was geared to increased per-capita production. The pace was that of the group, not that of the individual who no longer could gain some of his relaxation by leisure at his place of work. Today we see the same phenomenon intensified. During the Industrial Revolution in the effort to increase production and profit, the hours of work were lengthened, pay was reduced and disposable time for the workers was virtually unknown. To those who personify the machine, which made the factory possible, this result has been attributed to the dynamics of machine introduction. Certainly, it was made possible by the introduction of machinery; the cupidity of the owners is at least an equal factor. Today society attempts to balance inequities.

The horrors of the Industrial Revolution were real, but we must keep them in perspective. Except for the controlling few, the vast number of people everywhere were at a subsistence level and it was the hope of improvement that drove the rural poor to the trap of urban poverty. The displaced were literally driven out, swept under the rug so to speak. Leisure was only for the lucky few.

With the gradual improvement of working conditions the opportunity for leisure or disposable time has increased to the present day. We are experiencing certain speed ups, but these are similar in kind to those experienced in the change from individual to group pace. The prospect for the future is for further increases in leisure, but before discussing this I wish to turn to other effects of the introduction of technology; effects that also have their modern counterparts.

One of the keystones of the factory system was the division of labour. The medieval craftsman performed himself many, if not all, of the operations of production. He worked at his own pace, as we have seen, and derived satisfaction from his skill. The completed fruits of his labour were visible to him. To lead into the classic example used by Adam Smith the pin maker, starting with wire, performed all the operations of cutting, sharpening and polishing, affixing the head, and packing the pin in paper. Even before these operations were mechanized and automated, the work was divided so that each man performed only one task, the partially-worked-on material then being passed on to another. The work was simplified, the skill to perform a single operation was much more readily acquired, and the productivity per-capita greatly increased. The work was, of course, more tedious: the need for rest and leisure increased, but provision was not made. This division of labour was a preliminary to subsequent automation. It was easier to design machinery to perform a single operation than a complex of them. The automation subsequently took place. For pin making this occurred as early as the Seventeenth Century.

One side light of the conscious division of labour should be brought out. It was, and still is, found that when the actions of the workers are studied in preparation for automation that changes may be made so that the productivity gains are considerable even before the machinery is introduced. Work re-arrangement was deliberately studied by F. W. Taylor at the commencement of this century, and extended by Gilbreth and others into what is today known as Industrial Engineering. Because modern studies have been with man-machine systems, such studies have sometimes been interpreted as uncovering the demands of (personified) machines on the workers. In fact, changes are often made in the machines as a result of such studies, and it is economic and psychological factors which determine whether it is the man's mode of work or the machine design, or both, which is to be altered to increase efficiency. Our concern here is that we must look upon the changes made through such systems studies as a further effect of the introduction of technology. It is the study of the task, the delineation of the operations, and the subsequent design of methods to fit the task which constitutes an extension to the view of technology as machine

dominant. This aspect of technology and the effects of its introduction are more apparent in the Twentieth Century than they were in preceding years. Its recognition as a concomitant if not an integral part of technology has led a few to regard this aspect - programming human action - to be considered as a new quality in the evolution of humanity. I hope that my introduction of the subject will have scotched this misapprehension. The study of the effects of that technology which replaces complex and contradictory arrangements by organically articulate order can be found in Leonardo. In fact the programming of human effort can be traced back at least as far as the introduction of the simple machines - over 5000 years in the past. Today we call such programming, software, and oppose it to or combine it with hardware. Both are part of technology, technics, or technique irrespective of the shades of meaning authors have applied to the various spellings. Cybernetic studies are closely related to systems analysis which uncovers the feedback elements.

We are here today to discuss a national policy for leisure. My part is to introduce and clarify the relevant influences of the introduction of cybernetics and automation as typical of current technology. Up to this point I have tried to set the framework and to demonstrate certain ideas:

- (1) The effects of the adoption of technological innovation are far more pervasive than is superficially obvious. They comprise the introduction of conveniences, they affect the social structure and family relationships. They even affect current modes of thinking.
- (2) The personification of technology (or the machine) and its subsequent opposition to nature is an artificiality. It may be used as a convenience of expression, but is not to be given deeper significance.
- (3) We have in the past undergone a process of socio-technological evolution which, despite changes in pace and novel introductions, has had no essential discontinuities. Changes have been in degree not in kind. We can, therefore, draw reasonable analogies from history.
- (4) The dynamics behind the evolution of technology are dynamics of society. It is men who make the adoptive decisions, affected as they are by the momentum of progress and the inertial resistance to change. If we do not accept this, and accept instead an impersonal and inalterable dynamics, we can but observe we cannot alter.

- (5) We have indeed accepted the above point, when we meet to plan a leisure policy. We are, however, engaging in this effort in harmony with socio-technological evolution. We are in fact trying to programme our future.

Now permit me to turn to today's results from the application of cybernetics and automation. Neither has been exploited to its limit. There is no question that current production can be achieved with the use of a much smaller working force than is the case at present. Estimates of one-third to one-tenth have been made by various persons. This may be equally interpreted as a reduction in work time. There is, therefore, the potential that a large number of people will have more disposable time. Moreover, with cybernetics taking over the control function, and automation performing the operations of production, many more workmen will be reduced to the role of monitor. The situation parallels that which took place when the medieval craftsmen were replaced through application of division of labour. For the many the involvement in interesting work will no longer be the case. There will not only be more disposable time, there will be a greater need for recreation and other involvement. The few, design engineers and programmers, may engage in more active and rewarding work, but they constitute a small fraction. We may try to resist this change by legislation, but unless there is a cultural acceptance we shall only by following the path of the guilds.

In the past we have never utilized the full potential of production, because we have demanded variety. Up to the present this could not be obtained on a mass production line, economical in cost or manpower. Our desire for variety was opposed to the standardization concomitant with early mass production. The automated machine with the taped memory is right now introducing variety with economy. It is here today in the automobile industry. Its widespread use may not come at once because of normal economic lag, but its potential for reducing labour requirements must be held in mind. One by one the factors, such as variety, that have acted against a decrease in the demand for manpower in production are losing importance. At earlier stages in our technological evolution we have delayed adoption of the latest technology. The restrictions on the number of looms under one roof was used in England to delay the factory system. We know guilds used restrictive practices to deter more productive methods. Yet as Mantoux pointed out, a prophetic anonymous document of 1701 foresaw that we would through competition adopt the criterion of technological efficiency and repeal restrictions on technological expansion.

Having made this choice, we can (in the have countries, and Canada is one) today satisfy our basic wants with far less work than we now employ. We (or at least the U.S.) can afford exploratory programmes such as the moon programme. We have not solved (nor has anyone else) the problems of equitable distribution. But the potential is there. Labour can be replaced by machinery to a major extent. Routine thought can be replaced by computers; so can a certain type of innovation. It is doubtful that all of us can spend out time in highly creative activity, or in highly technical maintenance. Most of us will have spare time, recreation time, leisure time. We could squander in conflict this anticipated gain in disposable time. But let us turn to programming it constructively. I believe this is the purpose of our conference.

COMMENTS
BY
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We have not really evolved a very satisfactory planning process in Canada in relation to environment, and when we talk about a leisure society, I suspect we may be making a mockery of much of our hopes and aspirations by this failure to develop a continuing planning process.

This is a process of involvement, a process of finding out from a society what is wanted and then trying to incorporate it into some physical expression.

Environmental planning in Canada is based on some peculiar and inadequate research. I have done a lot of mathematical juggling in my paper, mainly to indicate some potentially grave situations but I do ask you to treat the statistical data very carefully, because the mathematical standards I used are very dubious indeed; however, they are the only ones we have.

A further point is that our professions are not very good at responding to social demands, social needs. We must realize that environmentally we have some very difficult regional problems in Canada, which effectively exclude a lot of people from discussion of a leisure society.

The opportunities we have had and wasted here in Canada are quite spectacular and staggering.

The startling fact of our situation is that within the next generation, we will put onto the ground in North America physically as much development as had been put in since the first Indian made the first urban community. We will have achieved that by 1980 or 1990, and as far as we can see in the next 20 years we will do this again.

When we make changes in the landscape, we may not have the opportunity to re-do these environments because we simply don't know what the future holds in terms of irreversible changes.

I am struck by the variability between planning standards and planning qualities across the country, I am struck by the fact that when we talk planning, we make many paper plans, we seem to have a

fixation that a plan is a document which can be filed in a municipal library and available on demand. But it is not a process, it does not involve people and it will not be carried out.

There are certain basic needs which I see as being amenable to planning techniques:

1. We need to get some instrument of making our federal, provincial and municipal governments work in concert within a regional context. We must get some accountability and coordination in our planning process.
2. The next basic need is really hitting some of our fundamental values, namely the question of land. The question in planning is one of compensation and betterment. Our techniques of land assembly are very crude, our techniques of urban renewal have come to a complete stop on this issue and most of our planning crumbled in the face of our unwillingness to face the question of either doing something about getting large areas of public land, controlled by the public, or some kind of nationalization of land, or the right to use land or some such technique for taxing or breaking through this barrier. We still have pioneer attitudes to land and we are making urban demands upon it.
3. In conjunction with the need for incentives for land banks goes the need to enunciate very clearly the broad strategic objectives of our environmental plan as a key to individual decisions.
4. The need for producing a plan for leisure in very practical terms, in each region, in each area, to work out minimum standards for the whole range of activities, for the entire population, so that these can be translated into space demands that a planner can put on the ground.
5. The real challenge is summarized in the question of fitness of our environment and the quality of our experience. We cannot afford to just play around with our surroundings - they are too sensitive for that. Everything we talk about as a problem in our society comes always back to the problem of numbers of people; too many people in areas which have not been adequately prepared for this large number of people.

I end with a warning, a warning which is factual because if we accept the concept of a national minimum of civilized life, we will have to face an enormous demand for housing, for the provision of anything which one can think of in terms of goods, gadgets and materials.

We have very few traditions of planning; we have no federal-provincial process of land planning policies and, this is a very serious and dark challenge to the kind of implications of a leisure society.

I am looking forward to some ways of training our people to appreciate the implications in terms of land space and the implications in terms of our own survival, in terms of ecology and in terms of caring for national resources.

PLANNING FOR A LEISURE SOCIETY

by

Professor Norman Pearson

Planning for a leisure society represents a major challenge to the ingenuity of Canadians, since it must go hand-in-hand with the attack on regional disparities and the problem of poverty. By an odd irony, while our post-industrial and urbanised society could guarantee a good basic standard of living (at least in the material sense of adequate income, adequate housing, adequate food and some minimal social justice) for all Canadians, we have not yet made the need for what might be called "a national minimum of civilised life" a first claim on the resources of Canada. As a result we accept, as if it were a law of nature the peculiar dynamism of our present way of life, which might almost be regarded as a draining of our people into a few metropolitan regions, leaving whole regions constituting gigantic segments of our country, relatively disadvantaged. We then adopt various incentives to minimise this shock. Generally we seem content to let this process continue; generally we do not guide the process of metropolitan expansion effectively; generally we then further compound our problem by virtually refusing to draw a profile of the kind of society want.

LACK OF RESEARCH

In such a setting, our thinking about the question of planning for a leisure society is further complicated by a great lack of research. We have no Canadian equivalent, for example, of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and it is not good enough to simply assume that the patterns found in the U.S.A. apply to Canada. We urgently need, for Canada viewed as a whole, an inventory of the available and potential resources for leisure and recreation; studies of the supply of recreational resources, the demand for recreation, the economics of recreation, and of the problems of relating all three to assure present and future generations the basic resources for whatever patterns of leisure use they may choose. We urgently need, for Canada as a whole, recommendations for programmes and policies as a guide to concerted federal, provincial, municipal, voluntary and private action. We urgently need studies of the responsibilities of each of these five main areas. We urgently need studies, on the basis

of Canada as a whole, studies of the special problems of management, financing, water, and research. We urgently need some agreed Canadian standards by which to measure our response to the need, and by which to guide our planning.⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

This lack of research is evident in the work of the main professions concerned with leisure and recreation, and in the work of such bodies as the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers, the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, the Canadian Council on Rural Development, and the Economic Council of Canada. This is not to discount important work which does exist;⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ nor is it to discount such significant papers as those made for the 1961 Resources for Tomorrow Conference⁽⁶⁾, such massive documentation as that of CCRM⁽⁷⁾, or the excellent analysis of the challenge in the Fourth Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada.⁽⁸⁾ But there is no effective set of planning standards, based on proper Canadian research, for meeting the challenge of planning for a leisure society.

SOME IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGE

In the absence of really adequate research, some implications can nevertheless be drawn together.

1. The prime aim of a leisure society cannot be the preserve of the favoured section of society. Many millions of poor and near-poor Canadians exist. For them, enforced idleness or meaningless work at low wages or low returns, is not leisure. The affluence of contemporary Canadian society may be slowly spreading to more and more Canadians but it still appears that for from 20% to 30% of Canadians leisure is a distant concept. They may have idle time, or they may not; but for many millions there is not enough basis in food, health, shelter and disposable income or meaningful activity to give even basic satisfactions, let alone any hint of leisure.
2. For whole regions, unless there is some guarantee of "time-plus-adequate disposable income" then talk of a leisure society is simply a mockery of their state. They live in a different world of near-deprivation.
3. Even for the more affluent, our lack of planning in the past, and our lack of planning for the future, guarantees severe restraints on the full enjoyment of what leisure exists. A few symptoms may be cited:

- (a) space reservations for recreation are generally inadequate for present population and future shortages of space will be grave in the most heavily populated regions;
- (b) at the level of National Parks, and Provincial Parks, a mal-distribution of space reservations is evident: "The total area per capita in Canada appears large, at approximately 130 acres; but over 80% of the land is poorly accessible northern tundra and non-productive forest. The moderately accessible productive forest belt, which has good recreational potential, offers around 30 acres per capita, but could not withstand intensive use. Improved and unimproved agricultural lands comprise the most accessible areas for recreation. There are approximately 9 acres per capita, however, with great regional variation; approximately 27 acres in British Columbia; about 3 acres in Quebec. National and provincial parks together provide approximately 2 acres per capita however. Park distribution is not compatible with that of the population". (Reference No. 7, Vol. I, Intro. Page 1);
- (c) the findings of the Canada Land Inventory studies with respect to Land Capability for Recreation have not yet been translated into policy recommendations, since it is difficult to provide the overview of demand factors which could be applied to this capability study;
- (d) There is no effective co-ordinated joint Federal-Provincial regional planning to ensure a concerted and systematic attempt to remedy these problems;(8)
- (e) legal and administrative machinery constitutes a veritable jungle of great complexity, worsened by the lack of national appreciation of the real need for a Federal policy in these matters, as a question of absolute necessity to ensure that the critical space, in the right locations, is available;
- (f) we do not have any concept of the urban setting itself as a framework for and background to leisure in the broadest sense. Our urban areas are frequently the very antithesis: unaesthetic, badly laid out, dominated by the evidence of the ethic that considers pleasure and enjoyable surroundings a grave sin;

- (g) it is reasonable to expect that by 1980 the average work-time will be 10% less than now. We have not accepted that possibility as a reality;
- (h) "as of 1962 or 1963 the urban area available for public recreational use such as parks, golf courses, swimming pools and playgrounds ranged below 10%. Looking ahead to the 1980's, however, none of the sample cities anticipate that the land use ratio will be altered very much, despite increased numbers of residents and the possibility of higher population densities". (8, p. 207)

These implications, read in the light of comparable U.S. A. projections of demand, and viewed in the light of the possibility of an "overflow" of surplus U.S. demand into Canada, constitute a real threat to the concept of any really useful "leisure" within reach of any but the most wealthy.

A final implication is that the decision not to plan for the critical space of physical urban planning is a reflection of our national disbelief that leisure can be the chief reward from our evolving society.

SOME TENTATIVE MEASURES

Many planners in Canada accept very low per capita recreational space standards, on the odd theory that low densities of urban development mean that for all time we can sacrifice the generous spaces which traditionally have been recommended. Though there are many pitfalls in the general standard of 10 acres per 1,000 people as a minimum (assuming about 3 acres per 1,000 in regional or exurban space and the balance of 7 inside the urban area or as immediately adjacent green belt or open space reserve) no better standard for gross estimates has been made on the basis of Canadian studies. The key here is that urban space is critical and open spaces are for all time, since we see no end to the process of rapid urban expansion in Canada. In the absence of any other general guide, these standards will give some indication of the spatial problems we face.

An official projection of 35,000,000 for the 1991 population of Canada⁽⁹⁾ extrapolates to give 44,000,000 in the year 2000. If we apply the rates of change observed in 1931-61 (1.8%), in 1941-61 (2.2%) and in 1951-61 (2.6%) we can derive 3 projections for the year 2000:

| | |
|---------|------------|
| LOW: | 36,000,000 |
| MEDIUM: | 43,000,000 |
| HIGH: | 50,000,000 |

Using these we can derive some ranges as a guide to the general magnitude of the spatial problem facing national development.

Table 1: National open space needs 2000 A.D. in acres

| | Total Recreational space | Of which space | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | Regional | Urban |
| At 36,000,000 people | 360,000 | 108,000 | 252,000 |
| At 43,000,000 people | 430,000 | 129,000 | 430,000 |
| At 50,000,000 people | 500,000 | 150,000 | 350,000 |

We can gain a crude measure of the challenge facing Canada in the reservation of space for national and provincial parks. Assuming a current 1969 population of about 21,000,000 and assuming 2 acres per capita for combined national and provincial parks we may derive a figure of about 42,000,000 acres as the combined provision. In that sense, provided we continue to reserve new wilderness and extensive areas, and to protect those we have, we may be able to gradually build up a combined federal and provincial system of parklands to cope with even the most massive population growth, so far as major holidays and recreation other than urban-needs. Yet these provisions are by no means certain in all provinces. Some such as British Columbia, or Alberta, benefit from extensive space reservations; others such as Quebec, or even Southern Ontario, are far less favoured.

In the face of estimates by ORRC⁽²⁾ that recreational demand of this kind could increase by 60% 1964-1970 and by 2000-3000% 1970-1980, the maldistribution of such parks evidently needs rapid correction.

This still does not deal with the main problem which is the rapid accumulation of population in a few metropolitan areas on a very limited land area. Here there is no doubt (apart from a few favoured cities in the West and one or two smaller urban areas) of a massive shortage of recreational space in the future.

The main focus for population growth in Canada will be 18 metropolitan areas as follows:

Table 2: Metropolitan areas of Canada 1961 population in thousands (DBS)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Montreal | 2,110 |
| 2 | Toronto | 1,824 |
| 3 | Vancouver | 790 |
| 4 | Winnipeg | 476 |
| 5 | Ottawa | 430 |
| 6 | Hamilton | 395 |
| 7 | Quebec | 358 |
| 8 | Edmonton | 338 |
| 9 | Calgary | 279 |
| 10 | Windsor | 193 |
| 11 | Halifax | 184 |
| 12 | London | 181 |
| 13 | Kitchener | 155 |
| 14 | Victoria | 154 |
| 15 | Regina | 112 |
| 16 | Sudbury | 111 |
| 17 | Sydney-Glace Bay | 106 |
| 18 | Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 105 |
| Total metropolitan population | | 8,301 |

The open space needs of this urban population of 8, 301, 000 according to the very rough guide adopted would be in the order of a total of 83,000 acres, of which about 25, 000 acres would be in regional space and about 58, 000 in the urban areas themselves. It is extremely difficult to know how we stand nationally relative to this kind of need.

If the total built up area represented by these 18 urban entities has developed at an average of 10 persons per acre (including all urban uses) then these urban people probably occupy about 830, 000 acres. If the figure of 10% of surface area is reasonably standard for recreational uses then the total amount of space would be of the right order, leaving aside maldistribution as between one region and another. But the implication would be still a shortage in general of regional open space, even though the urban context itself might generally appear to be adequate, at the moment.

By 1980 it is expected that 60% of all Canadians will live and work in about 29 major city complexes, for a total of about 15, 000, 000 people.⁽¹⁰⁾ These people will need in all some 150, 000 acres of open space, with about 105, 000 in the urban areas themselves and about 45, 000 in the immediately accessible regions themselves. That implies, nationally by 1980 a minimum of an additional 67, 000 acres of open space in and adjacent to urban areas.

By the year 2000, if urbanisation were to include 80% of Canadians the added acreages needed become especially large.

Table 3: Open space needs forecast for leisure society

| Projected Population 2000 A.D. in thousands | Assumed 80% Urbanisation in thousands | O.S. at 10 ac/1000 in acres | of which O.S. | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | | Regional | Urban |
| 36, 000 | 28, 800 | 288, 000 | 86, 000 | 202, 000 |
| 43, 000 | 34, 400 | 344, 000 | 103, 000 | 241, 000 |
| 50, 000 | 40, 000 | 400, 000 | 120, 000 | 280, 000 |

The following table 4 may be taken as a crude guide to the very worst set of conditions we may face.

Table 4: Gross comparative increased space needs in acres for Canadian Urban Areas based on various assumed factors of trends in population and urbanisation

| | Total | Regional | Urban |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Assumed 1960 basis | 83, 000 | 25, 000 | 58, 000 |
| Assumed 1980 need Increase over 1960 | 150, 000 +67, 000 | 45, 000 +20, 000 | 105, 000 +47, 000 |
| Assumed 2000 (LOW) Increase over 1968 Increase over 1980 | 288, 000 +205, 000 +138, 000 | 86, 000 +61, 000 +41, 000 | 202, 000 +144, 000 + 97, 000 |
| Assumed 2000 (MEDIUM) Increase over 1960 Increase over 1980 | 344, 000 +261, 000 +194, 000 | 103, 000 +78, 000 +58, 000 | 241, 000 +183, 000 + 36, 000 |
| Assumed 2000 (HIGH) Increase over 1960 Increase over 1980 | 400, 000 +317, 000 +250, 000 | 120, 000 +95, 000 +75, 000 | 280, 000 +222, 000 + 75, 000 |

To gain some further insight into the possible meaning of such crude figures we might assume that the Economic Council of Canada's view that urban areas are unable to increase their space allocation for recreation above 10% of their surface area, and see what this implies, as follows:

- 1. Assumed present urban acreage
(approximate estimate) 830, 000 acres
- 2. Assumed increase in urban population
to 1980 approximately 7, 000, 000 at
400 acres (Ref. 11) per 1000 added
this is an addition of 2, 800, 000 acres

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 3. Assumed addition of open space for all purposes | 280,000 acres |
| 4. If 10% standard for total of 1. and 2. above | 363,000 acres in all |
| 5. If similar increases and similar assumptions to 2000 A.D., total is | 726,000 acres |

This would seem to suggest an almost ideal situation. But the odds are that the 400 acres per 1000 added figure is some function of a principle which implies, permits or demands more space for more population at greater distances from urban nuclei. To put 7,000,000 extra people into urban Canada is to create some increases in nuclei or new nuclei. We might thus cross check by a different approach, using 12 persons per acre as a possible average for that kind of urbanisation. This results in about 500,000 acres or at the most 600,000 acres to accommodate the physical expansion of the 29 largest urban centres between 1960 and 1980,⁽⁸⁾ as contrasted with 1,800,000 acres using Crerar's figure⁽¹¹⁾ of 382 acres for each 1000 persons added, as an estimated acreage withdrawn from agricultural use, applied to the same areas. (The difference may well be the speculative "wastelands" not really used effectively, and not yet built on).

This figure of, say, 600,000 acres results in (assuming 10% for open space) 60,000 acres for recreation, considerably below the actual need. Space is critical, and location is critical. The main need, in a few large urban centres, seems unlikely to be met as they are presently organised. It also seems increasingly unlikely to be met as urbanisation proceeds: beyond 1980 the prospect worsens rapidly.

On the very crude assumption that the 18 main urban centres will double their population by 1980 from 1960 and may again double by the year 2000, and applying the aforesaid open space assumptions it is possible to get an idea of the approximate areas needed in each metropolitan entity. These are only a general indication of the size of the problem. A national comparative study might well reveal a totally different situation. At the present time, however, with a few exceptions, we seem headed towards an urban open space shortage in the larger urban areas, and it does not seem that regional nearby open spaces will resolve that problem either, except in a few favoured places.

Table 5: Gross open space needs in 18 Metropolitan areas of Canada 1960-2000 in acres

| Metropolitan Centre | 1960 assumed | 1980 estimated | 2000 estimated |
|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 Montreal | 21,100 | 42,200 | 84,400 |
| 2 Toronto | 18,200 | 36,400 | 72,800 |
| 3 Vancouver | 7,900 | 15,800 | 31,600 |
| 4 Winnipeg | 4,800 | 9,600 | 19,200 |
| 5 Ottawa | 4,300 | 8,600 | 17,200 |
| 6 Hamilton | 4,000 | 8,000 | 16,000 |
| 7 Quebec | 3,600 | 7,200 | 14,400 |
| 8 Edmonton | 3,400 | 6,800 | 13,600 |
| 9 Calgary | 2,800 | 5,600 | 11,200 |
| 10 Windsor | 2,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 |
| 11 Halifax | 1,800 | 3,600 | 7,200 |
| 12 London | 1,800 | 3,600 | 7,200 |
| 13 Kitchener | 1,600 | 3,200 | 6,400 |
| 14 Victoria | 1,500 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| 15 Regina | 1,100 | 2,200 | 4,400 |
| 16 Sudbury | 1,100 | 2,200 | 4,400 |
| 17 Sydney-Glace Bay | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| 18 Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 |

Table 6: Regional and Urban gross open space needs in 18 Metropolitan areas of Canada 1960-1980 in acres

| Metropolitan Centre | 1960 assumed | | 1980 estimated | | 2000 estimated | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | Reg. | Urban | Reg. | Urban | Reg. | Urban |
| 1 Montreal | 6,300 | 14,800 | 12,600 | 29,600 | 25,200 | 59,200 |
| 2 Toronto | 5,500 | 12,700 | 11,000 | 25,400 | 22,000 | 50,800 |
| 3 Vancouver | 2,400 | 5,500 | 4,800 | 11,000 | 9,600 | 22,000 |
| 4 Winnipeg | 1,400 | 3,400 | 2,800 | 6,800 | 5,600 | 13,600 |
| 5 Ottawa | 1,300 | 3,000 | 2,600 | 6,000 | 5,200 | 12,000 |
| 6 Hamilton | 1,200 | 2,800 | 2,400 | 5,600 | 4,800 | 11,200 |
| 7 Quebec | 1,100 | 2,500 | 2,200 | 5,000 | 4,400 | 10,000 |
| 8 Edmonton | 1,000 | 2,400 | 2,000 | 4,800 | 4,000 | 9,600 |
| 9 Calgary | 750 | 2,050 | 1,500 | 4,100 | 3,000 | 8,200 |
| 10 Windsor | 600 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 2,800 | 2,400 | 5,600 |
| 11 Halifax | 550 | 1,250 | 1,100 | 2,500 | 2,200 | 5,000 |
| 12 London | 550 | 1,250 | 1,100 | 2,500 | 2,200 | 5,000 |
| 13 Kitchener | 500 | 1,100 | 1,000 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 4,400 |
| 14 Victoria | 450 | 1,050 | 900 | 2,100 | 1,800 | 4,200 |
| 15 Regina | 330 | 770 | 660 | 1,540 | 1,320 | 3,080 |
| 16 Sudbury | 330 | 770 | 660 | 1,540 | 1,320 | 3,080 |
| 17 Sydney-Glace Bay | 300 | 700 | 600 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 2,800 |
| 18 Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 300 | 700 | 600 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 2,800 |

An example of success in urban planning, if implementation is successful, is Edmonton⁽¹²⁾ where 12.4% of the total urban area is in various kinds of open space, and where the city has about 12.9 acres of public parkland per 1,000 people. This is planned to be 12.1 acres per 1,000 people average in 1981, if the proposal to acquire an additional 3,200 acres is carried out. By contrast, studies in Hamilton for the new official plan show, even at the modest standard of 1 acre per 1,000 for neighbourhood parks, some 30% of the 200,000 people in the lower city (between the Niagara Escarpment and the Harbour) have adequate access to parks. In Toronto, a similar situation exists. In many older cities the problem is "not the lack of open space but its inordinate concentration outside the accessibility range of a large proportion of the population" (Hamilton Spectator, May 28, 1969). Other urban areas quite fortuitously are in an excellent situation. Thus Calgary's careful park planning is helped by proximity to National Parks. Others have deliberately created a new landscape as Regina has done in the Wascana area.

CHALLENGES AND TECHNIQUES

Further challenges face intelligent planning for leisure in an urbanised society. First, the patchwork of jurisdictions in the urban areas means that especially in the very largest centres, and particularly in eastern Canada, there is no effective metropolitan government and no effective metropolitan planning. Next, because our Federal and Provincial governments do not act in concert in regional planning, space is not reserved where people are or will be, effectively enough.

Only in Ottawa, under the National Capital Commission, is there an effective use of greenbelts to guide urban form in the regional sense.

Further, this existing or incipient problem of space for leisure occurs at a time when agriculture is in retreat and when, given the kind of "land bank" used in Edmonton, it should be possible to stock-pile land against the tide of speculation and the phenomenon called the "urban shadow". Yet the area affected by urban sprawl and speculation is, if anything, increasing. Whereas Crerar⁽¹¹⁾ noted a loss of 382 acres of farmland in the Toronto-Hamilton area for every 1,000 people added, some years later Chapman and Putnam⁽¹³⁾ noted in Peel County (where rapid urbanisation north-west from Toronto is occurring) a loss of 785 acres per 1,000. This makes the advance reservation of space for leisure particularly vital, when financial resources are limited and land prices are soaring. The reason is that speculation may affect from 3 to 5 times the actual area urbanised. If space needs are rapidly expanding, the urban fringe will be very rapidly advancing, and land

prices rising. It is now not uncommon in the Toronto-Hamilton area to find school sites in partly developed areas being purchased at \$30,000 - \$60,000 per acre where there has been active speculation for apartments or commercial use; or in the range of \$360,000 an acre in redevelopment situations inside urban centres in that region.⁽¹⁴⁾ There is astonishing evidence of the failure to buy and to protect land 20 to 30 years ahead of need. In other words, our plans are often only paper plans: we do not actually plan ahead.

This common inadequacy in urban planning has grave consequences in an age of potential leisure. A few instances will illustrate the point. If our larger cities are not well prepared for the very rapid expansion to be thrust upon them, then many advances in cultural equipment will be thwarted. Thus Hamilton lost a proposed gift of a planetarium because it was unable to find a site in its central area; and citizen funds raised for a civic theatre-auditorium were idle due to problems of co-ordinating federal, provincial, municipal and private development in the civic square area. This pattern seems to be common in many cities.

Next, the general instability of the urban environment will decrease the quality of the urban living conditions. Constant relocations of key uses, errors in highway planning, expropriations of dwellings badly located, land use conflicts and the like can only serve to augment the already unusually high pressures on exurban lands, and a retreating, shattered countryside around.

"In the U.S.A. in particular, the problem is causing great concern. The pressures arising from the arrival of a new baby every 12 seconds and a new car every 5 seconds are estimated to lead to the loss of 2 acres of countryside every minute".⁽¹⁵⁾

This will increase the efforts of the rich to protect themselves by pre-empting the countryside:

"A foretaste of what was to come was seen in the nineteenth century when much of Scotland was turned into a playground for the wealthy. The advent of the railway and the accumulation of wealth from the Industrial Revolution led to whole areas being devoted to pastimes like grouse-shooting and deer hunting. The landscape was transformed within a few decades. The rapid growth of travel ... during the past two centuries is now being surpassed in one generation Nature gets no chance to recuperate".⁽¹⁵⁾

This leads to the vital lesson that the natural setting in which urbanisation occurs, the natural environment, can no longer survive at all without positive action by man to conserve it. We need a grand design for the Canada of the future, based on a proper understanding of ecology, simultaneously advanced on the political, organisational, and administrative fronts, and backed by professional and scientific and aesthetic expertise working in concert in a multi-disciplinary fashion. Leadership in politics must therefore be increasingly concerned with this matter, educating people in these grim realities, and perhaps the vast pressures of population increase may be the spur.

There is a dark side to the bald figures and crude estimates presented here; the very strong possibility that if we do not rapidly make these changes, the promise of a leisure society will be dashed. The promise of the leisure society is only the gift of time for use, to become leisure; it is only the chance of increasing material wealth to be applied within that gift of time to some chosen purpose of a creative nature; it is only the chance for good food, good health, decent housing and fine cities. It is not automatic.

It is therefore fitting to discuss techniques. How can we plan for a leisure society?

1. We will have to control our numbers.
2. We will need to adopt a positive, definite and sustained guidance to manage all our resources and all our environment.
3. The great political lesson must be the unity and fragility of our environment; the unity of man and nature; the impossibility of avoiding ecological controls without present or future disaster; the great responsibility of the political leader to carry out this trust.
4. There is a vast need for improvement in the arrangement and the tasks of central government at federal and provincial levels to allow whole responses to regional problems.
5. We must recognise pollution as the symptom of the mismanagement of environment.
6. We must "think through" the implications of technology.

7. Our nation must devise a regional structure which allows comprehensive resources management and joint federal-provincial-municipal planning.
8. Nearly all our urban areas need to be unified and our conurbations need a structure of government related to their physical and socio-economic hinterland.
9. We need at the federal level a concept of national development, guiding the flow of the tide of population, and a federal-provincial land policy. Some of the growth might better be diverted to new urban areas to ease the environmental problems of those now existing.
10. We must make every effort to establish a "national minimum of civilised life" for all Canadians as a prelude to leisure.
11. We must devise administrative measures which are more flexible and more imaginative, including new techniques for assessing cost-benefit ratios on the basis of a concept of "social cost and benefit". In the same way we must introduce concepts of the value of amenity, wilderness, open space and country areas. The economists must learn how to assess the value of a tree, or a bird, or a beautiful building.
12. We must devise incentives which will result in the possibility of "an environment for leisure". An example is the need to find ways of avoiding land dereliction and waste of resources, and ways of sharing any costs involved.
13. Governments at all levels must recognise their duty to manage the environment as a basis for leisure.
14. Perhaps most vital is the need to drastically improve the collection, retrieval, dissemination and actual use of information. It may be that the information we need already exists; or only needs integration to provide the basis for major advances.
15. This throws us back to the basis for leisure - the capacity to use time creatively and constructively; and the existence of a people who can communicate effectively with each other.

There are also some quite specific planning techniques which can be used:

1. A community development Act which requires joint federal-provincial-municipal integrated planning as a basis for all tax expenditures.
2. Compensation-and-betterment provisions in planning legislation to minimise waste of resources.
3. Incentives for "land banks" to increase community advantage in the race for open space.
4. Production of a "plan for leisure" for each urban area, setting out minimum standards for the whole range of cultural facilities, and a programme for implementation.

Perhaps the real challenge is summarised in the Smithsonian Annual II, THE FITNESS OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT. The predominant theme of this volume⁽¹⁶⁾ is that man can no longer afford to alter his environment through a series of fragmented, unrelated actions. The problems and technologies of the age of potential leisure demand recognition of the environment as "the dynamic sum of its inter-related parts, and of the fact that it must be treated as an ecosystem in terms of modern ecology".

Unless we do this, talk of a leisure society is nonsense. If we do this, we stand at the beginning of a new era.

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SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE DISCUSSIONS

Following comments by the authors on their four position papers, delegates gathered in small inter-disciplinary groups to discuss major topics of concern. These discussions fell primarily into three areas: the conference objectives, technology as it applies to culture and environmental resources.

Each of the groups presented formal reports to the plenary sessions and the following represent a synopsis of these reports.

ON CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

It was agreed that discretionary time is positive and that this was not a common public or political attitude; thus before useful policies could be developed or implemented, attitudes would have to be changed toward acceptance of this premise.

There are several basic implications involved in regard to this premise:

1. For Education

Educational authorities will need to develop new strategies based on new concepts of leisure and on a clear recognition of both the potential and consequences of these concepts. At present, there is a conflict in education between work and leisure orientation.

2. For Government

Government should make available opportunities for the satisfying use of free time, provide for and protect environmental resources, enable research programmes to provide an integrated data bank to assist planning and provide trained personnel for leadership.

In inter-governmental relationships there is the basic premise that the Federal Government has the national vision and resources for planning while the other levels of government have many action resources. The co-operative relationships should be improved and expanded.

3. For Labour

Labour unions, in co-operation with management, are challenged to provide opportunities for the involvement of people in programmes for the use of free time.

Among other considerations were:

1. The strong possibility of violence or criminal activity unless we master the challenge of involvement in designing our future society.
2. The need for priority in the various deprived regions for policies designed to establish a social basis for satisfying at least basic needs -- for example the Guaranteed Annual Income.

One of the great needs in Canada is the need for inter-community understanding. There is need to expose citizens to other parts of the country so that they will gain a deeper understanding of Canada. This kind of travel programme was one of the most successful of all Centennial Programmes and there is merit in considering its continuation.

Finally it was noted that in attacking the present problem of formulating goals and policies for the most creative use of discretionary time, action now is imperative.

ON TECHNOLOGY

The relationships between technological advances and increasing amounts of free time, suggested a number of important factors and concerns:

1. Accepting the premise that work, as such, is no longer the sole basis of human dignity, it becomes necessary to decide whether people want to accept "direction or drift". It is felt essential that government provide for the directed use of technology as it affects human beings and their discretionary time while concurrently emphasizing the need for continuous education toward the changing of attitudes.
2. Much study is needed on the use of the new machine technology for better participation, rapid feedback and for becoming truly sensitive to regional and local problems.

3. It was noted that the potential of programming includes:
- (a) more planning, programming and research on leisure;
 - (b) developing models of leisure behaviours;
 - (c) improving the effectiveness of services;
 - (d) studying the dimensions of the recreation services that should be programmed and the value models required;
 - (e) studying how far and how close society comes to programming people.
4. Several expressed concerns included the following:
- (a) that in our Canadian society, decisions are not made by a greater number of people;
 - (b) that technology is not used to speed the community decision process and to quicken the response between the decision maker and the citizen;
 - (c) that technology is not used in education, social animation, interaction among citizens or in feedback to government;
 - (d) that there is a state of alienation in present-day Canadian society and technology should be utilized to allow the individual to regain a sense of identity with his community;
 - (e) that technology has not freed man from toil;
 - (f) that those who control technology will determine the orientation of Canadian society unless a certain degree of social accountability can be exacted by public leadership;
 - (g) that the leisure scene in Canada is not static and the country has many people with ideas and projects for the use of free time. But leadership is required to establish and maintain a dialogue between those with ideas and those with programmes and resources to bring the ideas to fruition;
 - (h) that youth probably responds more to the machine than to parental values.

Assuming the validity and desirability of participation and involvement on the part of people whose lives are affected by decisions concerning the use of their free time, leaders in the field must use their brains and skills and technological means where appropriate to provide the data that is necessary, prior to these people becoming involved in making decisions which affect their lives.

ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Discussions on discretionary time and man's environmental resources raised the following points:

1. The very real need for various levels of government, including school boards, to facilitate, enable and, in time, enforce the use of school facilities as community centres.
2. The fact that minimum environmental standards are essential. They should take into account factors of size, location and climate in different parts of Canada. They should be based on continuous research and publicized clearly and simply. Such standards should be continually reviewed.
3. There must be recognition that private ownership of land in metropolitan areas is becoming more and more unrealistic.
4. The public should be encouraged to use every legal means at its disposal to support anti-pollution campaigns and generally to protect the environment.
5. The development of the environment should be the concern of the whole community and legislation should provide for participation in the development of plans and their ultimate approval.
6. Resource planning must be preceded, accompanied and followed by social planning. Legislation is necessary to assure proper land use.
7. In the field of recreation, government activity is required at all levels with leadership, co-ordination, information and research emanating from the Federal government through the several concerned departments.
8. An education programme to develop a national conscience regarding recreation and open space development must be undertaken on a scale similar to cigarettes, forest fires, etc. The Indian concept of land as a trust for human development rather than for economic exploitation has much to recommend it.

FINAL REPORTS OF THE STUDY COMMITTEES ON -

(a) *The Philosophy of Leisure*

(b) *Environmental Resources*

(c) *Leadership*

(d) *Education for Leisure*

(e) *Strategies*

REPORT OF THE STUDY COMMITTEE ON
THE PHILOSOPHY OF LEISURE

Any consideration of a better way of life for Canadians must of necessity start with a critical analysis of the most important values, attitudes and conditions of our present day society.

This study is therefore presented in two parts, the first one dealing with this analysis, and the second with the development of the most important philosophic principles.

A.

1. Our first criticism deals with the almost absolute priority which has been given to production. In order to continuously increase production, the economic system and the small minority which thrives well under it favour certain values at the expense of others, such as:

- efficiency and profit;
- competition and rivalry;
- the importance of continually breaking records;
- rationality and logic;
- organization and administration;
- obedience and subservience.

We certainly do not want to reject these values but, because they are too overriding, they do suppress the human values and create living conditions which are detrimental to the development of the personality of the individual.

2. Some of the most important consequences of the high priority accorded to the production-oriented values are:
 - (a) A condition of dependency of the workers, which makes them incapable of participation (at work, in free time activities, in the development of society.) This dependency favours also the development of a paternalistic attitude on the part of management and infantilism amongst the others; infantilism which expresses itself in the consumption craze, in the failure to make a responsible choice out of that which is offered by technology as well as the natural and human resources which surround them.

- (b) Associated with this state of dependency is the lack of autonomy; in order to sell the goods they produce to continually increase consumption, the producers resort to manipulation of the masses, to blandishment and flattery.
 - (c) Finally, this process leads to alienation, creates an individual without personality, ignorant, narrow minded, predetermined and without imagination.
3. This society which, thanks to its production capacity, is so rich, has not yet managed to assure its members an economic and social minimum for a civilized life. On the contrary, society favours standardization, "massification", which tends to cause the disappearance of cultural diversity, originality, individual authenticity ethnic groups, the aged etc.

The standardization in the production processes brings about a standardization of ideas, of opinions and this threatens the freedom to think, to write, to create, and acts against the pluralism which is necessary in a free society.

4. The preponderance which is accorded to rationality and logic, minimizes the resourcefulness of the senses, affections, emotions and intentions; notions which normally counteract abuses by bureaucracy and technocracy.
5. The stereotyped life, which is the result of all this, hinders the development of spontaneity and individuality and contributes to alienation.

B. Philosophical principles

1. A new and profound philosophy of leisure will not be possible without a number of fundamental changes in our society.
2. The new values which we seek can not exclusively be developed in the area of leisure; industry, the family, the school, voluntary organizations etc., will have to play their part. It seems, however, that leisure provides humanity with a unique opportunity to develop these values.
3. A philosophy of leisure must be directed first and foremost at the "total man" and not primarily at the "producer".

4. Total man is an individual with a body (physical needs and interests), a heart and a soul (affective needs and interests) a faculty for reasoning and an intelligence (needs to know and understand) and with a love for his fellow-being (need for sociability and human solidarity). A philosophy of the total man must favour all these faculties equally and at the same time, in spite of disparate demands which may be made by the work situation.
5. The new man, who will reach his potential in his leisure must be:
 - autonomous and independent,
 - conscious and well informed,
 - responsible, involved and participating,
 - happy and satisfied,
 - interested in his work without making a God out of it,
 - interested in the consumption goods, without seeing them as an end in themselves,
 - pluralistic and tolerant,
 - personal but not egotistic.
6. Such a man knows how to express himself; he can contribute in a personal sense to his community.
7. The following conditions are necessary so that such a man can live and breathe in a society:
 - it should have institutions and organizations which are flexible and capable of change,
 - it should formally recognize the individual's right to a private, personal life,
 - it should recognize the rights of experimentation, originality, eccentricity and adventure,
 - it should have the capacity to absorb the probable errors and the risks attached to a larger degree of individual liberty,
 - it should have an absolute respect for the great variety of contributions which can be brought to the total culture - for instance by ethnic groups, the various age groups, etc., etc.

REPORT OF THE STUDY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Environmental resources may be interpreted as including both the natural (indigenous) and the physical or man-made resources that constitute the habitat for man's daily existence. This summary will emphasize those environmental resources that are identified with leisure. It should be noted that we recognize human resources and their extreme importance in this discussion since it is the user that dictates the management of all environmental resources.

Man's abuse of the environment is of major concern to a growing sector of society. Such abuse is evidenced by (to list a few examples)

- pollution of air, water and land,
- exploitation of natural resources,
- the lack of recreational open space in and near our expanding urban areas,
- the lack of adequate means of transportation and communication within urban-central regions,
- the lack of adequate recreational services and opportunities in most urban areas.

Along with these issues and problems, we must consider trends and changes that are occurring within the Canadian context. Such trends include urbanization, decreasing hours of work, a growing demand for consumer goods, greater real income, greater mobility, increased automation and technological advances, a growing demand for all types of recreation, especially outdoor recreation, a growing appreciation of the natural environment, to mention only a few.

NEEDS

In planning and developing the environment for a leisure society, the environmental resources must provide the opportunities for every citizen to fulfill his or her individual needs. (It is recognized that a leisure society must be preceded by a society where the fulfillment of survival needs of all has been assured.)

A leisure society will create the environment to allow the satisfaction of personal needs including needs of:

- health
- safety
- justice
- relaxation
- play
- challenge
- adventure
- variety of experiences
- variety of opportunities
- fantasy
- beauty
- creativity
- esteem and recognition
- affection
- social interaction
- identity (with group, community)
- involvement (social, political)
- participation in decision-making processes affecting one's everyday life.

CHANGING VALUES

Recognizing that there are existing predominant values and existing minority values, it is also necessary to develop an awareness of individual and group aspirations towards a significant change in values in our society. Apparent changing values include:

- experimentation
- primary group relationship
- shift from importance of materialism
- steering away from the institutional framework (religion, politics, organized recreation programs, family, etc.)
- change of attitude toward authority.

An environment must be provided whereby the life styles suited to different values may be accommodated, (the environment must be sufficiently creative to allow conflicting values to exist without one suppressing the other). Furthermore, the environment must have the flexibility to adapt to continuously changing values.

Leisure cannot be identified negatively as lack of activity but must be defined positively as the opportunity to be fully human, to be able to display the variety of activities. For this reason, leisure concerns self-realization of the individual and through the self-realization - communities. There is a convergence of the person, community and environment, such that all are enhanced by mutual interaction.

This is why the development of the environment should be the concern of the whole community and legislation should provide for participation in the development of plans and their ultimate approval.

Leisure should be considered positively as a situation state of being, in which the person is provided with the opportunity to choose to be what he wishes. Leisure encompasses a multiplicity of values and allows for a multiplicity of activities. Because of the unity between man and his environment, leisure implies a consideration of the interplay between all services and institutions of a community.

SOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Planning

1. There should exist some form of planning legislation which would provide for the fullest participation of citizens at the local level in the planning and ultimate approval of the ways and means devised for the development of the environment in which they are called to exist.
2. This planning legislation should provide security against the possibility of land speculation over areas surrounding the development project.
3. Any development should be undertaken only after a broad inter-disciplinary consultation in order to insure that the approach will respect and cultivate the diversity of aspirations and value systems. A higher quality of life is possible through the environment.
4. All efforts must be undertaken to make sure that all citizens become aware of their situation and their potential. They should become collectively concerned with changes that affect them as individuals and as a community.

All areas should be explored to develop this awareness: discussion groups, hot lines, newspaper, etc., through organized effort at the local level. Citizen participation must ensure that planning decisions are relative to the community needs. This process may be time consuming but is essential to achieve the optimum community habitat.

5. There is need for positive provincial leadership to provide guidelines for a broad urban-rural (regional) planning approach.
6. National planning goals must be established in consultation with all the provinces, to provide for sectorial and regional goals to achieve "a national minimum of civilized life" for all Canadians as a prelude to leisure.
7. That appropriate federal-provincial-municipal cost-sharing agreements be provided to allow municipalities to develop recreation facilities (opportunity for adequate public involvement to determine what needs must precede the decision for such facility development).
8. That governments provide the resources for (unattached) animateurs to be located in alienated communities to enable the development of citizen participation re decisions for changes, re environmental factors.

(P.S. - GROUP 11 SUPPORTS A FEDERAL RECREATION COUNCIL)

9. There is an urgency to plan for secure public land within the "urban shadow" to satisfy a growing demand for outdoor recreation within a one-hour driving time from urban centres.
10. The planning and design of urbanizing communities must take into account the biological and ecological factors that will ensure the preservation and conservation of those factors vital to enhance the character and livability of the community. This will call for an inter-disciplinary approach stressing both ecological and social values.

B. RESEARCH

1. Standards for all types of recreation must be established to meet individual community needs. Such spatial standards must be formulated on an inter-disciplinary basis to satisfy the question of minimum open space requirements in urbanizing areas. The natural and indigenous landscape must be protected and preserved within urban areas in an attempt to make these areas more livable by allowing a greater diversity of choice and opportunity for leisure for all the people of the region.
2. Research is essential to examine the varying behavioural characteristics and needs of the individual and the family as these needs affect future demands for recreation.

C. FACILITIES

1. Develop standards for parks of different sizes. For instance how many small neighbourhood parks, medium-sized parks and large parks are needed for a given population?
2. Correlate the findings of research on the various functions that parks perform in different sized communities. This should include the facilities in these parks, usage, peak periods by the day and by the week.
3. A study of the kinds of parks that meet the needs of:
 - (a) families with pre-school children,
 - (b) families with school-aged children,
 - (c) youth,
 - (d) the aged.
4. Studies to investigate the kinds of attractions that can be combined with open spaces:
 - (a) picnics,
 - (b) swimming,
 - (c) zoos,
 - (d) nature trails,
 - (e) wilderness areas (can wilderness areas be retained near cities?).

5. Exchange of information on such successful projects as the Bruce Trail, Japanese Garden in Lethbridge, Ottawa Mall and others.

Then there are special projects relating to facilities:

1. The conservation and restoration of old buildings -- not only for purposes of dynamic museums but also as art centres, adult education and conference centres, community theatres, etc.
2. The establishment of close co-operation between universities and communities to provide opportunities for the public to view art exhibits, demonstrations, plays, etc.
3. Studies in special recreational facilities: i. e.,
 - (a) plastic pools with water purification systems which can be placed in lakes and rivers;
 - (b) imaginative, creative, playgrounds for children.
4. Provision for those sports and activities with high carry-over values -- skiing, orienteering, mountaineering, etc.

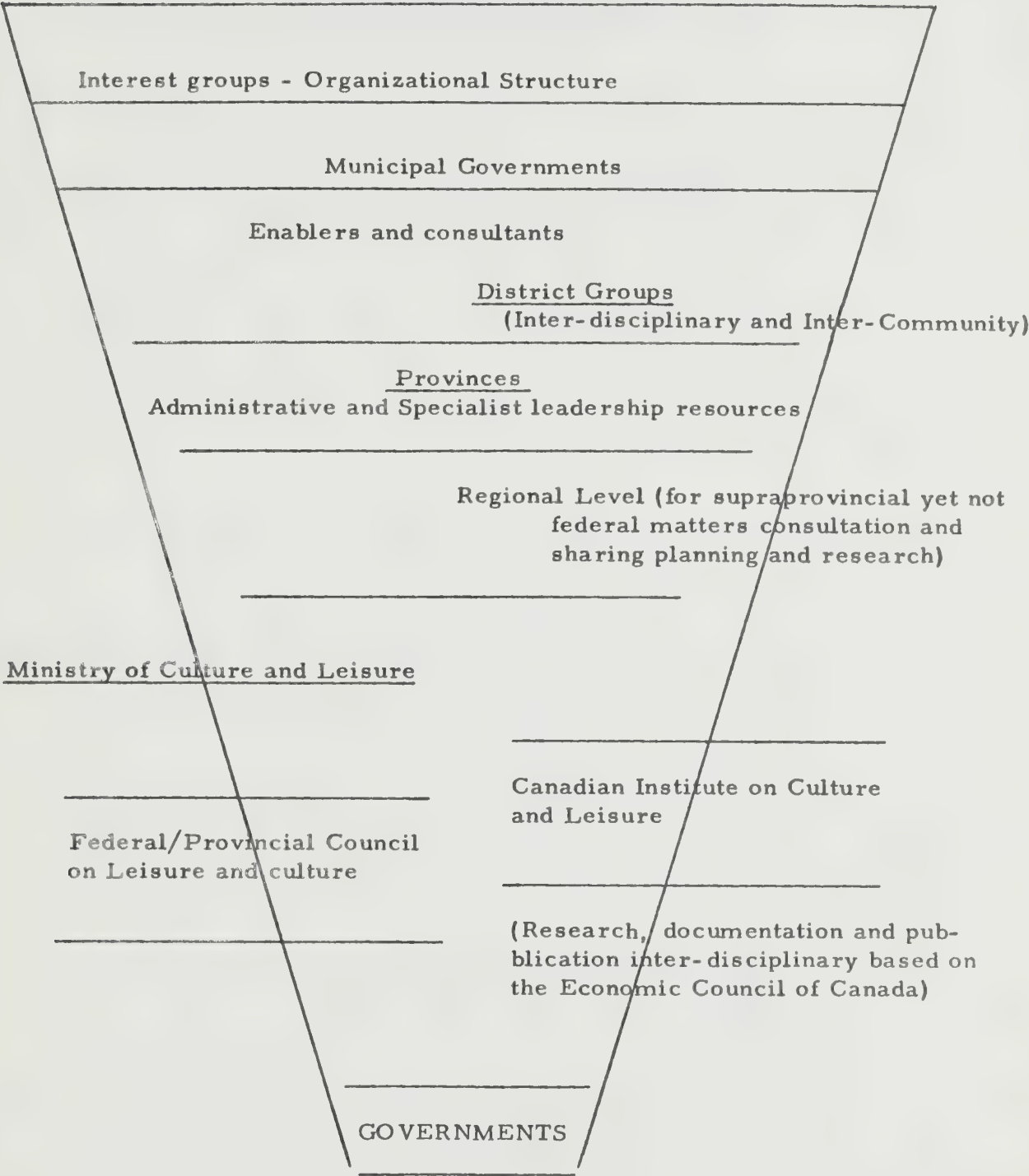
D. PROCEDURES

1. Creating ways in which citizens can express themselves regarding their environment and can make decisions on the development or limitations of their community's size; what spaces or buildings should be preserved.
2. Developing ways in which landscape architects, architects and designers can be brought together with interested community groups to study improvements in their physical environment (Encouragement of Community Planning Associations).
3. The provision of funds to planning boards - municipal and regional -- from provincial and federal governments to be augmented by the municipality itself and by citizen groups. Such funds could be used by citizen groups who wish to develop facilities which will have community use -- e. g., drop-in centres for the youth or aged; craft centres or drama centres.
4. Such approaches encourage rather than discourage local initiative.

REPORT OF THE STUDY COMMITTEE ON LEADERSHIP

1. Leadership is a function of the group. It is inextricably bound up in the cultural fabric of a society and our concern is the fabric of Canadian society.
2. Leadership contains task, structural and motivational dimensions. In nurturing leadership development at any or all levels we can only ignore one or more of these dimensions at the virtual certainty of failure or, at least, of falling short of our original goal.
3. Since leisure is an intrinsic dimension of a culture, it is self-evident that, in Canada, there is immediate need to spread across the land the concept of culture in its sociological and anthropological sense rather than restricting it to its artistic connotation. It is necessary to popularize that aspect of culture which derives from the leisure dimension in society in order for leisure to find its real meaning in the lives and activities of the people.
4. Our entire case is founded on the premise that leadership potential and readiness does exist here and now at the base, i.e. - at the community level. The task, then, is to provide the motivation and opportunities (resources) for this potential to be fully realized and appreciated. If this premise is wrong, then our entire case is null and void.
5. The challenge is to mobilize the programmes and resources that will effectively respond to the leadership-development aspirations of community volunteers.
6. It is necessary to provide material, technical and professional assistance to local and regional groups which exist and which will emerge with the goal of furthering the cultural and leisure interests and needs of the particular constituency in which they are situated.
7. In order to operationalize the above principles, the following model is proposed:

LOCAL LEVEL - VOLUNTEER POTENTIAL



REPORT OF THE STUDY COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION FOR LEISURE

The main areas of concern in "Education for leisure" are twofold:

- (a) the acquisition at an early age of some of the skills required for the creative and satisfying use of discretionary time;
- (b) the formation and development of positive attitudes toward leisure and its use.

Within the context, it is recognized that the skills required will vary at various ages, and that the educational process must be continuous, with bridges over the age range.

At a purely practical level, a third need emerges, there must be a public education or information programme to inform people of resources available.

We have identified a number of problems and blocs - including hostile attitudes, narrowness of terminology - e.g. "recreation" being synonymous with "sport", the shortage of accurate information and machinery for research and data collection, the rigidity of some aspects of our educational system.

We have seen a number of needs - for research for continuing dialogue, for a clear statement of public policy, for co-operative action. To meet these needs, we have a number of proposals - some are repeats of previous points raised. In summary:

1. All Canada's resources should be brought to bear on the problem of poverty, so that a discretionary leisure time programme can truly be available to all.
2. We urgently require, as a basis for further study and the development of a workable imaginative public policy, a readily accessible Data Bank to be kept up to date by continuous and pertinent research and statistical assembly.
3. A massive educational programme must be designed on a national basis to provide increased public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the value and values of discretionary time.

4. Techniques must be developed to inform citizens of the inevitable consequences of automation, rapidly changing society and the potential this has for personal enjoyment thru involvement in leisure programme.
5. In co-operation with the Provinces, educational curricula at all levels must be re-appraised toward revising attitudes toward leisure, providing now-needed skills at all ages. The formal education systems, voluntary structures in our communities and the mass media must all be involved in this reappraisal and revision.
6. A national Advisory Committee on Recreation is proposed, to include voluntary leaders in various fields. This Committee will:
 - (a) Integrate and consolidate facts and information relative to leisure.
 - (b) Co-ordinate information concerning the programmes of various departments in those areas of their work which relate to leisure - e.g. Canada Council, Parks, Sports, Education, Urban Planning.
 - (c) Maintain a working contact with regional inter-disciplinary advisory bodies.
 - (d) Work closely with the private sector.
 - (e) Develop and maintain a research organization.
 - (f) Provide social animation leadership for creative programming.
 - (g) Develop good working lines of communication between all levels of government, formal and informal educational groups, community planning organization, sport groups, etc.
 - (h) Develop a long-range plan for the best use of leisure.
 - (i) Help develop programmes for changing public attitudes - e.g. control misleading advertizing.

7. Return this group 6 months from now for purposes of accountability.
8. Use all Media and means to achieve these goals.

REPORT OF THE STUDY COMMITTEE ON STRATEGIES

1. The Committee was in full agreement with the goals and objectives for leisure developed during the symposium. A number of strategies by which these goals and objectives might be achieved were considered.

Committee members recommend that no time be lost in finding ways and means to carry these objectives into practice. This assumes action at various levels of government and through many kinds of non-governmental organizations.

Committee members feel that all those who took part in the symposium have a special opportunity and some have accepted a commitment to persevere in working for these objectives. Appreciating the opportunity afforded to them, members of the symposium are in an advantageous position to appraise results and devise additional plans. It was recommended that one important step would be to draw together members of the Committee after six months to assess what has occurred and consider further plans.

While the Committee members identified many places where action is desirable, since they themselves were the guests of the Department of Health and Welfare, they first considered the role of the Federal Government in leisure.

2. Achieving coherence and offering leadership through the Federal Government

The goals and objectives of leisure go far beyond the interest and authority of any Department of Government. Participation in any effective programme of leisure will include not only the National Council of Fitness and Amateur Sport, and other offices in the Department of National Health and Welfare but also such agencies as the Canada Council, the C. B. C. and N. F. B., and many other agencies and departments. A national programme of leisure should engage the attention of the Cabinet and all interested government officials. However, we wish to commend the Minister of National Health and Welfare and his staff for taking initiatives in the field of leisure. We

urge that the Minister continue to offer leadership in formulating and carrying out a programme of many dimensions and covering many departments and agencies.

As these measures are taken, it may be necessary for the Minister to introduce certain changes in his own Department to make possible additional resources of talent, and experience in furthering these broad objectives.

3. Goals for leisure are directly related to national goals

We look on the goals for leisure not as something esoteric or special, but as an integral part of the national goals for Canada. Our concept for leisure, and programmes to implement the concept, will emphasize what is most creative, in a programme of health and welfare. Nothing we postulate denies the need for programmes for the poor, the ill, the handicapped but leisure goals go far beyond projects that are remedial or custodial; it releases physical and spiritual energy and leads to self-renewal. It is a significant part of the health and welfare of the individual, the family group, and of Canadian society. Thus, the priority for leadership in ensuring scope and direction for leisure activities is an extension of, and integral part of, the Government's present policy of economic and social equalization. Provision of a variety of ways to occupy leisure, thus contributing to the overall "health" of our society is simply an expansion of current philosophy and goals of the Department of Health and Welfare.

The philosophy of leisure and the implications for society (as expressed elsewhere in the deliberations) offer challenging opportunities to the federal government at a time when it is re-examining programmes and making decisions about new priorities, and policies. This philosophy (of leisure) accepts the premise that governments are moving away from the traditional idea of a set of expenditures which are remedial and prescriptive, which try to merely keep up with social dislocations. The new way of looking at leisure as part of the fabric of a citizen's life is in tune with thinking about government expenditures involving programme budgeting techniques and research and development systems. Looking at programmes instead of dollars first, governments now focus on resources which include human resources, as legitimate avenues for leadership.

In recommending that an important share of new money can effectively be used for leisure opportunities for the bulk of Canadians, we do not imply a programme which would take dollars away from existing programmes, nor do we imply the necessity of adding massive millions

to any department budget. Moreover, we would point out that many present programmes (ARDA and Manpower training programmes for example) should have a leisure as well as a job component that will bring dividends with little or no additional investment beyond present budgets. It is essential for a government to give leadership in areas which contribute to the energizing of the hidden resources in people's lives.

Spending which equalizes personal development for more people would have a high visibility to the public since the increase in leisure-time activities is affecting a larger segment of the population, and will, in time, become a significant part of the lives of most Canadians.

4. Special areas of national leadership

Our consensus is not to suggest that the federal government assume limitless responsibility for building facilities in cities and towns across the country, such as a new rash of community centres. As a rule we do not believe it is necessary, or advisable to start with a plan for capital expenditure on buildings. People and a programme come first and it is in response to these needs for a programme for leisure opportunities, that the federal government can give encouragement to provincial, regional and community development in a co-ordinated way. The federal government can play a role in developing local initiatives through an overall inventory of existing resources and facilities for free-time activities; through more support for self-development programmes in the arts, physical recreation and continuing education; through making available to other jurisdictions information about effective programmes developed in various parts of Canada, sharing and making available all kinds of research which have a bearing on human and natural resources; through encouragement of programmes which will develop professional manpower capable of planning for, and helping to stimulate, leisure-time programmes in response to local needs. The numbers of men and women able to animate a programme for leisure are still few, but the stimulation of the Department in training personnel has already begun to produce able professional personnel, who are planning a whole new service occupation and who have a unique role in making things happen at every level of government and in every region and locality.

We emphasize that the Federal Government should not attempt to provide facilities for every leisure activity everywhere in Canada but to offer a concept, encourage the collaboration with governments and universities, enlarge a carefully designed training programme, develop programmes of research and disseminate the results.

This is a statesmanlike, creative role to be carried on with and for all. But the Federal Government has some unique resources and opportunities. It has communications channels - broadcasting, films, publishing, libraries and museums. It has national parks, unrivalled anywhere, and holds title to many lands. Its policies on land acquisition, and land use can set a standard for government and private programmes. The Federal Government could establish for all time as a Canadian standard what is our heritage from the first Canadians (the Indians), who perceived that land is a trust and wanted to preserve and improve it for future generations rather than despoil or ravage it.

Two specific examples will illustrate what we mean by national leadership:

- (a) We believe that the federal parks authority should be placed in the same department which administers fitness, sports and recreation to ensure effective planning and the use of park lands as a resource for all the Canadian people.
- (b) It is a well-established Canadian (and North American) tradition to set aside lands and other natural resources as a direct endowment for intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic programmes that can earn no immediate economic return. In considering the development of oil-bearing lands, for example, we would urge the primacy of claims for support of research and training associated with the leisure needs of our people. Experts associated with our natural resources have developed imaginative plans for achieving this and we believe that implementing such a policy requires only the will to do so.

5. Information and research

We have stated earlier that leisure is important, and is increasing in importance not only because there is more of it in modern society, but also because it has become a potent psychological force. Leisure is the basis of culture, of self-fulfillment, of mental and physical health. But leisure may lead to idleness, drift, alcoholism and drug addiction. There is both a positive and a negative base potential. Crime and juvenile delinquency occur mainly in leisure hours, and so do voluntary social services, neighbourly help, community participation and creative endeavour. It is therefore important to influence the quality of leisure constructively.

Often the well-financed systematic influences come from commercial interests, some of whom advertize that certain activities are particularly satisfying such as smoking cigarettes, or drinking beer. We feel that the time has come for government intervention and government planning in the field of leisure. But, if programmes are to be rational rather than based on pure speculation, a strong research base is needed.

In particular, the Federal Government might ensure that the following are accomplished, directly or through use of university resources:

- (a) To make and to maintain on a continuous basis an inventory of needs and resources in the field of leisure and recreation, both for the whole population and for specific age and other groups (such as Indians, adolescents, retired people, exceptional children, etc.).
- (b) To survey the sources of dynamic leadership, initiative and successful private and public enterprise in the field of leisure, so as to utilize most effectively all the human potentialities of Canada.
- (c) To study the problem of professional and voluntary staff development, so as to advise and help all levels of government and private agencies in providing a core of leaders and animateurs in the field of leisure and recreation.
- (d) To study or support studies of personality and social correlates of leisure. This should enable us to programme and support leisure activities associated with creative, reformatory and social functions and to avoid some misuses of free time - even in such areas as competitive sport - that might have detrimental effects on personality development, social integration and individual happiness.
- (e) To initiate or support experimental action programmes. Since no causal links can be established without an experimental framework, such studies are necessary if we are to evaluate the effectiveness of different types of programmes and examine the consequences of any social action in comparison with alternative action or absence of action. It may be, for instance, that the sharing of leisure activities within the family may have taken over the function

previously enjoyed by the sharing of work within a peasant family acting as a viable economic unit. The decline of the family as an economic unit may have contributed to the current alienation of youth and the promotion of family leisure may at least reduce this process. This hypothesis should be explored by research, since its confirmation or rejection might lead to specific policy changes, in favour of dealing with whole families rather than individuals.

In essence, we need more support for effective research. The problem is too complex for over-simple designs. We believe that the costs of action oriented research will be minimal when compared with the cost of ill-conceived action, or with the social cost of lack of action.

We also recommend that there be created a national leisure research collection, a data bank and information distribution centre, through which can be obtained information of all kinds respecting leisure.

That a national leisure research programme be instituted to provide a factual foundation for the development of leisure policies. We illustrate the kinds of questions to be studied with the following examples:

- Effects of transportation, residential, industrial, and commercial development, on resources for leisure, and their implications for urban and regional planning;
- Models of social organization which would make effective citizen participation in local and regional decision-making on leisure;
- Social and psychological effects of various sports;
- Effects of commercial aspects of the national sports scene, such as "starism" and the legal control of sports organizations over individuals;
- Effects of tourism on inter-group attitudes;
- Alternative employment patterns, including variations of hours of work and vacation and retirement practices;
- Successes and failures in preserving our natural and historical heritage, and resultant guidelines for planners.

6. Freedom of access to information

Having reached an agreement on the need for action and the necessity of gathering a large amount of data which must be available for study if action is to be taken on a broad base of information, we strongly recommend that both the data and the studies be made available not only to the relevant governments but also to researchers and, in suitable form to the general public. This recommendation applies to past, present, and future studies. Until this is done, relevant research will not only be stifled, but will be carried out in a wasteful and unnecessarily duplicative manner.

Moreover, unless the public is made aware of the opinions and findings of those in the field, they will not be in a position to make an educated choice of priorities nor to exert that pressure on government which is the normal democratic process. The broader the dissemination of such material, the better. In the present circumstances neither the public nor many legislators appreciate the dimensions of the problem.

The strategy of publicization need not be the only strategy used, but it should not be neglected.

7. Co-operation between authorities

One of the major barriers to co-operative action between and among agencies in Canada is that of communication. The senior government has accepted and should continue to accept a role as initiator in bringing together those with a common concern that are national in nature. The Department and agencies might then explore their concerns, decide on appropriate action and upon suitable division of responsibility in carrying out the action.

Recommended forms of Communication

- (a) Interdepartmental. It is strongly recommended that the Federal Government develop a medium for regular consultation and planning among those departments with concerns for leisure. Included would be fitness and amateur sports, communications, arts and culture, resource planning, parks, leisure assistance to such special groups as Indians, handicapped, youth, aging, and so on.

- (b) Federal-provincial. In consultation with the provinces the Federal Government should take the initiative in establishing regular inter-governmental liaison to include interests such as those indicated above for the purpose of consultation and planning.
- (c) Concerned Non-governmental agencies. Organizations of provincial and national scope should be brought together on a regular basis to enable them to relate to the total leisure field and to plan co-operatively. Representatives of such agencies might well form the nucleus of a National Leisure Council.
- (d) Corporations. Many private corporations are in a significant position to influence human development. Their use or misuse of land and water for the benefit of industry, their advertising of products helpful or harmful to man and above all their control of technology with or without concern for the public interest has had results ranging from benign to human misery.

Governments and voluntary organizations at all levels should help develop in the executives of Corporations a public conscience and a sense of responsibility for sharing in the advancement of leisure opportunities. The Federal Government should assume the initiative in establishing a positive relationship with those in business and industry.

8. Follow up of the Symposium

Members of the Symposium are unanimous in the conclusion that the goals for action discussed should be carried forward as vigourously and rapidly as possible. To this end, they urge that members of the planning committee and steering committee meet further to act on their behalf in developing effective programmes of implementation.

EPILOGUE

The Conference Planning and Editorial Committees will continue to function and they have decided on several steps to be taken in order to carry forward as vigorously and rapidly as possible the expressed goals and objectives of the conference.

A clear and concise report, focussing on that which the delegates considered to be of primary interest to the federal government, was prepared and presented to the Honourable John Munro on October 17, 1969.

The ensuing discussion revealed that Mr. Munro is extremely interested in the questions considered by the delegates and left those present with the conviction that appropriate action at the federal level will be taken wherever and whenever possible.

The next steps will be the preparation of a similar report based on those recommendations and suggestions with particular implications for the provinces. This report will be presented to all provincial Premiers and their appropriate Ministers.

A concise booklet, containing the essential elements of the conference, will then be prepared for distribution to a number of publics including:

Industry
Universities and Colleges
National Agencies and Associations

And finally, by way of apotheosis, the Committees will consider the preparation of a book on this historic event.

Such a book would be based on all available material, including the masses of tape which were produced and would undoubtedly be a most valuable text book for students in the many aspects of free time behavior.

However, possibly the most important and lasting type of continuing action will result from the enthusiasm engendered by the conference and from the firm commitment made by all delegates to follow up on the resolutions and suggestions -- each in his or her own field. Then, at some future time it is hoped to reconvene the conference to evaluate progress and initiate new action procedures.

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